



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

OC
4408
39.7

Oc 4408.29.7

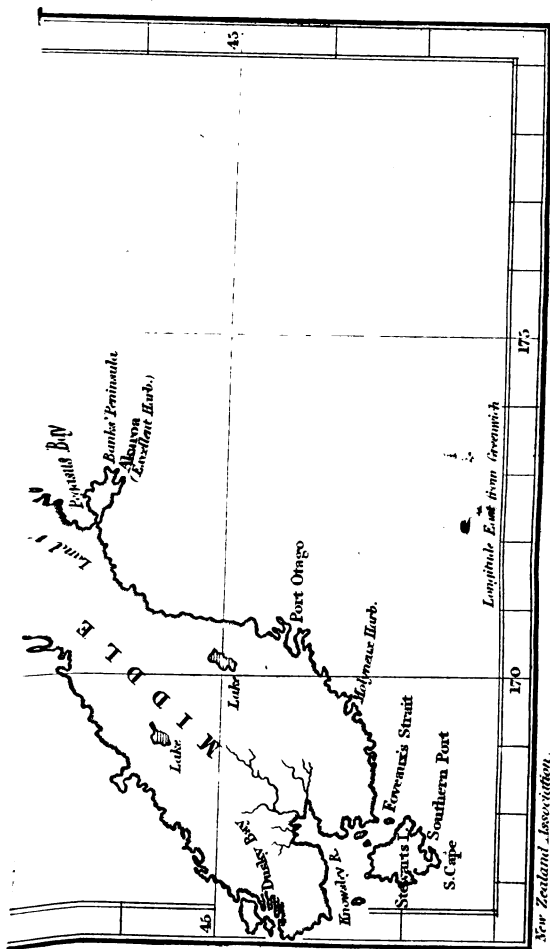
Harvard College Library



FROM THE BEQUEST OF

DANIEL TREADWELL

Rumford Professor and Lecturer on the Application
of Science to the Useful Arts
1834-1845



John Brownlie.

New Zealand Association.

INFORMATION
RELATIVE TO
NEW-ZEALAND,

COMPILED FOR
THE USE OF COLONISTS,

BY
JOHN WARD, Esq.

SECRETARY TO THE NEW-ZEALAND COMPANY.

SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:
JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.

M.DCCC.XL

Digitized by Google

0c 4408.39.7



Readwell fund

LONDON:
HARRISON AND CO., PRINTERS,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Preface to the First Edition | v |
| Preface to the Second Edition | vii |
| List of Publications relating to New-Zealand, and to the New System of Colonization | x |
| CHAPTER I. | |
| Position and Extent of New-Zealand—Mountains—Face of the Country | 1 |
| CHAPTER II. | |
| Rivers and Harbours | 6 |
| CHAPTER III. | |
| Climate and Soil | 17 |
| CHAPTER IV. | |
| Natural Productions—Timber, Flax, Corn, and other Vege- tables.—Minerals.—Animal Kingdom—Birds, Fishes | 33 |
| CHAPTER V. | |
| The Native Inhabitants—Their Numbers, Character, and Manners.—Their Capacity for Civilization and Disposi- tion towards British Settlers—Opinions in Favour of the Introduction of a British Colony | 60 |
| CHAPTER VI. | |
| Former Attempts to Colonize New-Zealand.—Existing State of British Intercourse.—The New-Zealand Association of 1837.—The present New-Zealand Company—Its Objects and Proceedings.—Preliminary Sales of Town Land.—Committee of the First Colony | 105 |
| CHAPTER VII. | |
| Realization of Land Fund.—The Surveying Staff.—List of Emigrant Ships and Passengers.—Property of the Set- tlers.—Provision for first wants on arrival.—Public Library.—Schools.—Clergy.—Bank.—Progress of Pub- lic Opinion—Meetings at Glasgow and Dublin.—Plans of the Company | 133 |

APPENDIX.

| | Page |
|---|------|
| 1. Prospectus of the New-Zealand Company - - - | 147 |
| 2. Committees in Scotland and Ireland - - - | 150 |
| 3. List of Provincial Agents - - - - - | 150 |
| 4. Colonial Establishment - - - - - | 151 |
| 5. The Union Bank of Australia - - - - - | 152 |
| 6. Terms of Purchase for Lands in the Company's Settlements - - - - - | 153 |
| 7. Regulations for Purchasers of Land claiming free Passage - - - - - | 156 |
| 8. Regulations for Labourers wishing to emigrate - | 158 |
| 9. Dietary of Steerage Passengers - - - - - | 162 |
| 10. Treasury Minute for appointment of Consul and Lieutenant-Governor - - - - - | 163 |
| 11. Instructions to Captain Hobson, R.N., regarding Land in New-Zealand - - - - - | 165 |

P R E F A C E

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE following pages have been compiled with the view to convey, within a small compass, to the reader who may have paid little attention to the subject, such information as may enable him to form a general notion of the advantages which the islands of New-Zealand now offer as an emigration-field. Our notices are necessarily brief, and often very imperfect; but they may still suffice to afford the requisite preliminary knowledge to those who are desirous of making further inquiry for themselves. At page x. of this Pamphlet is a List of Works relative to New-Zealand, and to the principles of Colonization, which may usefully be consulted; and to which the reader is referred for supplying the want of what we have not been able to make room for here.

There is one point of some importance to Colonists, to which we should gladly have adverted more explicitly, viz., the course intended to be pursued by the Queen's Government for the permanent establishment of British Law within the Settlements now forming in New-Zealand. Early in the present Session, notice was given by a Member of Parliament connected with the Company, of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill to effect this object. At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the motion was withdrawn, upon a distinct understanding that some

measure tending to the accomplishment of the same desirable end, should be adopted on the part of the Crown, with the least practicable delay. The Government has thus expressly recognised that the duty has devolved upon it of affording the protection of English laws and institutions to the intended Colony. Whilst we write, the Settlers are making preparations for their departure, and are on the point of transporting to the spot most favoured by nature in the southern hemisphere, the manners,—the arts,—the enterprise,—and, we may hope, also, the moral feelings, and public spirit, of their native land.

The plantation of a Colony has been called a heroic work, and we believe systematic Colonization to be emphatically the want of our age. But let no one be seduced by the enthusiasm of noble thoughts to embark in an enterprise, of which he may not have maturely weighed the motives and probable results. The Colonist is deeply to blame if he does not make himself master of all the information which he can possibly acquire relative to the country which he is inclined to choose for his future home. Let him carefully read, and well digest, all that concerns both the promised land, and the causes upon which the success, or failure, of Colonies is dependent. He will then discover that Colonization, in spite of much misunderstanding of its theory, and manifold abuses of its practice, is nevertheless in itself a means of adding largely to the happiness of our race, both in the present generation, and in those that are to follow.

LONDON,
9th June, 1839.

P R E F A C E

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE rapid sale of the first edition of this little work having rendered a second necessary, the compiler has revised it, and made such additions as comprise all that can be told of the progress of the infant colony up to the present date.

It will be seen by the Treasury Minute inserted in the Appendix, that the Queen's Government has taken a step towards the establishment of a British authority in New-Zealand, by the mission of an officer in the capacity of "Her Majesty's Consul, and eventual Lieutenant-Governor of such territory as may be ceded to Her Majesty." Captain Hobson, R.N., was despatched accordingly in the *Druid* frigate in August last. The Directors of the New-Zealand Company will derive gratification from the success of his mission, and have instructed their officers to promote it by every means in their power.

According to the Treasury Minute, the territories of the Company will, upon cession of sovereignty by the native chiefs, become a part of the colony of New South Wales. The necessity of such cession, however, is understood to be applicable only to the relation between the Crown and the Natives, and not as in any way waiving the rights of Great Britain as against foreign powers. For the Queen of England has, by the law of nations, an indisputable title to the sovereignty of New-Zealand, founded upon the possession taken in the name of George III. by the discoverer of those islands in 1769, and upon the exercise of numerous acts of sovereignty in them at subsequent periods. The Treasury Minute is not, of course, to be construed as in any way repudiating the actual rights of the Crown.

If the founders of the new colony have undertaken an arduous enterprise, they have been encouraged in a remarkable manner by the support of public opinion. They have made New-Zealand the theatre of a great experiment in the art of self-supporting colonization; and whatever may be the final result of that experiment, its promoters may, at least, claim the merit of acting upon principles of which every day's experience is serving to confirm the wisdom and truth.

It has been endeavoured to collect, within the following pages, accounts from many sources, so that, upon comparison with each other, their accuracy may

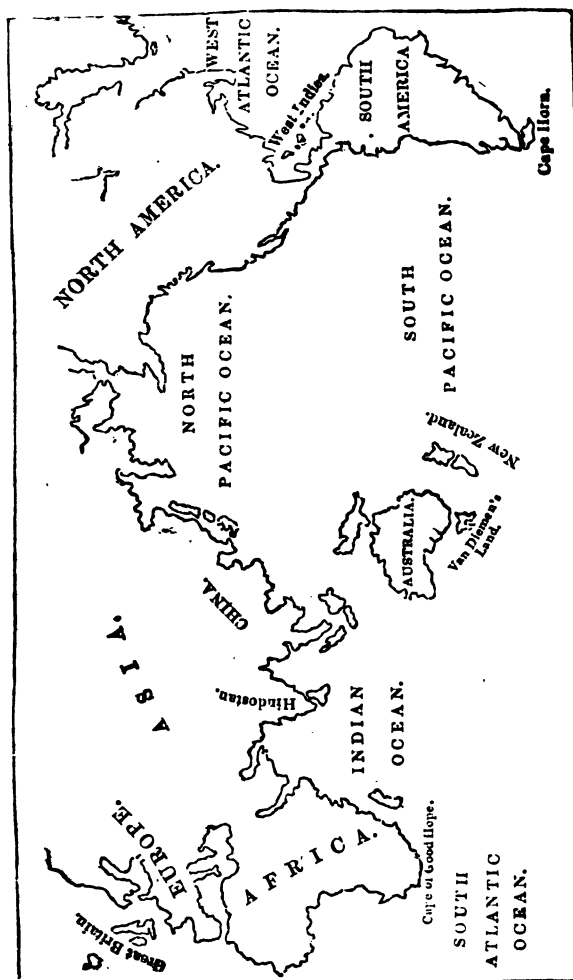
be in some measure estimated by the reader. But if these descriptions should, in any instance, turn out to be exaggerated, the compiler does not, of course, hold himself responsible for them. On the contrary, it has been his wish rather to under-state than amplify the advantages of the promised land; as it is plainly the duty of the advocates of emigration to place, so far as in them lies, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, before the eyes of the intending colonist.

LONDON,

23rd December, 1839.

List of Publications relating to New-Zealand, and to the New System of Colonization.

- 1770—80. Cook's Second and Third Voyages.
1807. Some Account of New-Zealand, by John Savage, Esq., Surgeon.
1817. Narrative of a Voyage to New-Zealand, by J. Liddiard Nicholas, Esq.
1824. Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New-Zealand, by R. A. Cruise, Esq., Major in the 84th Regiment of Foot.
1830. The New-Zealanders (Library of Entertaining Knowledge).
1832. Authentic Information relative to New South Wales and New-Zealand, by James Busby, Esq.
1832. A Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in New-Zealand, in 1827, by Augustus Earle, Draftsman to H.M. Surveying Ship *Beagle*.
1835. An Account of New-Zealand, by the Rev. W. Yate, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.
1836. Polynesian Researches, by W. Ellis, Esq.
1837. The British Colonization of New-Zealand; published for the New-Zealand Association.
1838. The latest Official Documents relating to New-Zealand, with introductory observations, by Samuel Hinds, D.D.
1838. Report of the Lords' Committee on the present state of the Islands of New-Zealand.
1838. Journal of a Residence in New-Zealand; by J. S. Polack.
1839. Emigration Fields, by Patrick Matthew, of Gourdie Hill.
1839. New-Zealand in 1839; or Four Letters to the Right Hon. Earl Durham, by John Dunmore Lang, D.D.
-
1833. England and America. A comparison of the Social and Political State of the Two Countries.
1834. The New British Province of South Australia; with an account of the Principles, Objects, Plan, and Prospects of the Colony.
1835. Colonization of South Australia; by R. Torrens, Esq., F.R.S., Chairman of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia.
1836. First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.
1836. Report from the Select Committee (House of Commons) on the Disposal of Lands in the British Colonies, together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix.
1837. Report of the Select Committee on Aborigines in British Colonies; together with the Evidence.
1839. The History of the Rise and Progress of the New British Province of South Australia, by John Stephens.
1839. Report and Despatches of the Earl of Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, and Governor-General of British North America.
1839. The Debate upon Mr. Ward's Resolutions on Colonization in the House of Commons, June 27th, 1839. Corrected by the several Speakers.



Outline Chart, showing the relative position of New Zealand.

Earth's increase, and foyson-plenty,
Barns and garners never empty,
Vines with clust'ring branches growing,
Plants with goodly burden bowing;
Spring come to you at the farthest,
In the very end of harvest!
Scarcity and want shall shun you,
Ceres' blessing so is on you!—*Tempest.*

NEW-ZEALAND.

CHAPTER I.

POSITION AND EXTENT OF NEW-ZEALAND—MOUNTAINS— FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE is, probably, no part of the world which presents a more eligible field for the exertion of British enterprise, or a more promising career of usefulness to those who labour in the cause of human improvement, than the islands of New Zealand. The relative position of those islands, their soil, climate, rivers, harbours, and valuable natural productions,—all invite Englishmen to settle there. And it is obvious that great benefits may be conferred upon the natives, by the introduction among them of the habits and arts of an orderly and civilized British community.

The New Zealand group consists of two large islands, called the Northern and Southern,—a smaller island, called Stewart's, to the extreme south, and several adjacent islets. The group extends in length, from north to south, from the 34th to the 48th degrees of south latitude, and in breadth, from east to west, from the 166th to the 179th degree of east longitude. The extreme length exceeds eight hundred miles, and the average breadth, which is very variable, is about one hundred miles. The surface of the islands is estimated to contain 95,000 square-miles, or about sixty millions of acres, being a territory nearly as large as Great Britain, of which, after allowing for mountainous districts and water, it is believed that at least two-thirds are susceptible of beneficial cultivation. Even without assuming any extraordinary degree of fertility, New Zealand is thus

capable of maintaining as large a population as the British isles, which, however, it far surpasses in respect of soil and climate. This fine country was first seen by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, but, as he never landed, supposing it to form part of a great southern continent, the honour of its discovery belongs to Captain Cook, who first proved it to consist of islands by circumnavigating the group, and surveying the coasts with such remarkable accuracy, that the surveys have been relied on up to the present day. Captain Cook was the first to appreciate the advantages derivable from the mere geographical position of New Zealand, which is the land nearest to the antipodes of England. The distance of Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the southern shore of Cook's Straits, from Sydney and Hobart Town, is, in round numbers, about 1200 miles,—from the New Hebrides and Friendly Islands, about the same,—from the Marquesas about 3000,—from the Sandwich Islands 3600,—from South Australia 1800,—and from China, or Valparaiso, about 5000 miles.

The length of the voyage from England is about the same as that to New South Wales, or South Australia. The westerly winds blowing steadily in those latitudes for about nine months in the year, the distance northward from Bass's Straits to Port Jackson is practically greater than from the same point of separation to Queen Charlotte's Sound. On return-voyages to Europe by way of Cape Horn, the whole distance between the places mentioned is gained by ships coming direct from New Zealand, over those from any part of Australia, which pass usually through Cook's Strait. In the not improbable event of the establishment of regular steam-communication across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with land-passage by railway over the Isthmus of Darien, it is easy to foresee that the voyage from England to New Zealand

may be reduced at no distant day to the compass of a few weeks. And the recent formation of a company for steam-navigation between the various Australian colonies appears likely to increase the immediate facilities of intercourse between New Zealand, and those settlements.

Although we have not yet any minute geographical description of New Zealand, a mass of information has been collected, from which the natural features of the islands are, in a general sense, sufficiently known. A chain of lofty mountains intersects the whole of the southern, and a great part of the northern island. These mountains, like the Alps, are covered with perpetual snow; some of them reach the height of more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and their whole appearance is described as strikingly rich and grand. Their sides are clothed with forest-timber. Besides the chain which forms, as it were, the back-bone of the islands, there are outliers, and subordinate ranges of hills, covered for the most part with wood up to the verge of the continual snow, but in some instances clothed with fern.

Like most of the South Sea Islands, New Zealand appears to be of volcanic origin. In the interior there are several volcanoes in active operation, and a very high mountain on the west coast, called Taranakee, or Mount-Egmont, is also a volcano in an active state. There is, however, no reason to believe that the country is subject to earthquakes, there being no record of any within the memory of man. Many extinct volcanoes are visible, especially towards the north of the northern island, and there are hot springs rising sometimes to the temperature of boiling heat. "The tops and sides of these hills are studded with caves, deep, dark, and frightful. * * * Their openings are overgrown with brushwood, so luxuriant as to reach from side to side, and cover the mouths of

the cave. * * * We rolled large stones into one of the caves, which bounded from shelf to shelf, till the echo was lost in the distance, or distinguished in the last sounds by the splash into a spring of water, into which they had fallen at the bottom, and which discharges itself into the lake at the base of the hill.

* * * The whole of these caverns are of precisely the same description, and terminate in the same opening to the lake. The diameter of the mouth of one which we measured, (and our observation told us they were nearly all of the same dimensions,) was nearly thirty-three feet. * * * That there are in the bowels of the earth abundant materials for producing heat, is evident from the numerous hot springs, and springs of diluted sulphuric acid, which here and there bubble up within a few miles from the base of these hills. * * * Some of the springs on the margin of Roturoa* are higher than boiling heat, and most of them of a sufficient temperature to cook any kind of native food. A bituminous and sulphuric matter floats on the surface of these springs, and the water is all more or less tainted with it. There is one spring of a very remarkable quality; it is to the touch as soft as oil, and without the use of soap, or any alkali except what the water itself contains, will cleanse the dirtiest garments, removing every particle of grease, however sullied they may be with it: the lake itself is quite cool, and in the middle of it is a rapid stream: the water also is truly excellent†."

"The soil," says Mr. Darwin, "is volcanic; in several parts we passed over slaggy, and vesicular, lavas, and the form of a crater could clearly be distinguished in several of the neighbouring hills‡."

* An extensive lake, from twelve to fifteen miles across, near the centre of the northern island."

† *An Account of New Zealand*, by REV. W. YATE. London, 1835.

‡ *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. S. Adventure and Beagle*. London, 1839, vol. iii.; by CHARLES DARWIN, Esq., naturalist to the expedition, chap. xx.

Another tourist in the northern island gives the following description of the country about the river Waitangi, and in the neighbourhood of Waimate, the inland mission-station: "As I went up the valley, I saw a continual succession of falls. There are a few huts on each side of the falls; the whole country is up and down hill, evidently volcanic, as you see continually extinct volcanoes, with a thin crust. People, that have chosen to go up inside, say they are like a wine-glass or funnel; and in one or two of them there is water at the bottom. You can hear a stone rolled down to an immense distance if you put your head to the ground. The whole country is a rich volcanic soil, composed of *tufa*, or pumice-stones, and I should say, admirably adapted to the vine. The natives, in some places, where the stones seem most abundant, have cultivated them for ages. They pile up the stones in the same way as in the Isle of France, to get rid of them; and I have seen a look-out put up in a *kumera* garden, upon a heap of *tufa* rock, six feet high, and a beautiful soil for vines or hops. I had to cross the Waitangi eight miles above the falls and I found it deep,—a very pretty country,—till at last I got Waimate*."

These accounts remind us of the soil of Italy, the wines of which, such as the famous *Lacryma-Christi* grown near Vesuvius, as well as other wines of the south of Europe, would without doubt be easily produced in New Zealand. There is also a striking resemblance between the entrance to the Bay of Naples, and that into Cook's Straits, with Mount Egmont in the horizon. The scenery at the Bay of Islands (of which a panorama was lately exhibited in Leicester Square) is also highly picturesque. The mountains are less elevated, and the foliage somewhat finer, and more variegated, than in the southern districts.

* From a MS. account of a residence in New Zealand, in 1834, communicated to the Company.

CHAPTER II.

RIVERS AND HARBOURS.

IN the mountains described, are the sources of numerous streams and rivers, flowing on either side to the sea. The rivers do not, of course, run to any great length. Their courses vary from one to two hundred miles. The waterfalls are not only picturesque, but important as affording mechanical power in all parts of the country. The falls of the Kerikeri, near the Bay of Islands, are of the height of ninety feet perpendicular. "The Waianiwaniwa, or 'waters of the rainbow,' a singularly beautiful mountain-stream, afterwards passes swiftly through a deep ravine for nearly the space of a mile, when it joins another stream, and rolls peaceably on for a few hundred yards; the united streams then fall over another rock about thirty feet high, and then rushing with great velocity till it reaches the Kerikeri Settlement, it dashes down a fall of ten feet, and grumblingly mingles itself with the waters of the Southern Ocean*." The Wairoa, another stream, falls at least sixty feet; and the Hararu, and others in the northern island, are throughout, a succession of rapids. There are also some fine fresh-water streams in the southern island. The Knowsley, which discharges itself at the southwestern extremity, is said to be a majestic river with numerous branches, one of which winds its course into a beautiful lagoon, and another may be navigated upwards of seventy miles, through a country which, for grandeur of scenery, is unrivalled. About forty miles from the lagoon, in a northerly direction, is a fresh-water lake, of from sixty to seventy miles in circumference. In an easterly direction, about thirty miles from the latter is the splendid "Lake of Greenstones," so called from the presence of the green sub-

stance which will be afterwards noticed*. The mouths of the rivers mostly form harbours, which in number, size, and depth of water, are not only unsurpassed, but appear to excel those of any country in the world; of similar extent.

On the 1st of September, 1838, H.M.S. *Pelorus* entered a river falling into Cook's Straits on the north side of the southern island, and sailed up it in a south-easterly direction for about forty miles; the ship's launch, or large boat, thence continued ascending for about twenty miles further, when, owing to the freshes from the mountains, banks of gravel prevented her proceeding without difficulty. The river is described as a fine stream, the banks covered with ilex and magnificent tree-ferns, the hills clothed with forests of the Cowdie pine: large tracts of alluvial land spread around, and in the distance the mountains rose to at least 2000 feet above the sea. Its outlet is on the shores of Admiralty Bay†.

Commencing to the northward, the harbour of Wangaroa, lying twenty-five miles north-east of the Bay of Islands, is beautiful and capacious, the expanse being about two miles. The entrance is narrow, with deep water, and, within, the harbour is able to contain the largest fleet in anchorage from five to eleven fathoms, and completely sheltered from all winds. It is thickly wooded, and is the seat of a considerable native population. This harbour was surveyed by H. M. S. *Alligator* and *Buffalo*, in 1834.

The Bay of Islands, properly so called from the number of rocky islands with which it is studded, is a remarkably fine and capacious harbour, affording security for an almost unlimited number of vessels, in all weathers, and in all seasons of the year. Ships

* *Observations on New Zealand*, by THOMAS M'DONNELL, R. N.; London, 1834; published in the *Transactions of the Geographical Society*.

† See *Transactions of the Geographical Society*, November, 1839.

enter with perfect ease and safety, the width of the mouth being eleven miles, and lie at anchor at three different places; Tipuna, Kororarika, and Kaua-Kaua. At Kororarika there is a small beach. The water is deep close to the shore. This is the spot which has hitherto been most frequented by Europeans, who occupy much of the surrounding land. A great number of whalers, and other shipping, are in the habit of touching here for supplies. The total number of ships which entered the Bay of Islands in the year 1836, was 151, exclusive of small craft engaged in the coasting-trade.

The Bay of Houraki, or the Frith of the Thames, contains within it several well-protected harbours, with good anchorage. Amongst these is a harbour called Kaihu, towards the head of the bay; a second well-sheltered harbour called Waitemata; and a third called Coromandel, or Waihu. The tide flows to the height of from eight to ten feet. There are several surveys of Houraki Bay: the latest is that by H. M. S. *Buffalo*, 1834.

The Bay of Plenty, as it is termed, on the north-east coast is an immense roadstead, affording a great extent of anchorage, and comprising the harbour of Tauranga and others, resorted to for the shipment of flax and other produce.

Proceeding southward, Poverty Bay is remarkable as being the first place where Captain Cook landed, accompanied by Banks and Solander on Sunday evening, the eighth of October, 1769, and is described by that great navigator as a safe anchorage.

Hawke's Bay comprises an extensive line of coast and is sheltered from the north and north-east winds. According to recent surveys the soundings show from six to twenty-seven fathoms water in the bay.

Port Nicholson, at the southern extremity of the northern island, is one of the best harbours in the

world. It is at least twelve miles long, and upon an average three miles wide. The shelter is perfect, and ships may enter, or leave the harbour, with all winds. The depth of water in the harbour is never less than from seven to eleven fathoms. The river Haritoua, which falls into the port, is said to be navigable for nearly a hundred miles. The banks of the river rise to a considerable height, and are clothed with wood. This part of the country is inhabited by the Kapiti tribe, one of whom, Naiti, the younger brother of a chief, has resided in England for two years, and has lately returned in the ship *Tory*, in the service of the New Zealand Company.

On the west coast of the northern island, the prevalence of westerly winds seems to have made all the ports more or less bar-harbours, but they are notwithstanding extremely valuable to navigation. Wangapai, for instance, near the north end, is described as a beautiful bay, narrow at the mouth, but running several miles inland, and surrounded by a fertile country. It has been very little visited by Europeans.

The river and harbour of Hokianga, more to the southward, are better known, and are surrounded by a population of at least 5000 souls. The harbour may be considered as extending thirty miles inland, as the tide flows that distance; and receives many small rivers, the principal of which are the Mangamuka, the Waima, the Widinake, and the Waihou. The banks of these are partially cultivated. There is a bar at the entrance, the soundings over which at low water are from three to three and a half fathoms; but the tide rises twelve feet, and the soundings deepen to seventeen fathoms within the mouth of the harbour. Ships of five hundred tons burden and upwards, continually enter the river, and proceed as high up as Lieut. M'Donnell's dock-yard, thirty miles from the mouth. The lands adjoining the

Hokianga, and its tributary streams, are represented as a rich alluvial soil, with much fine timber. The waters abound with fish. It is on both sides of the Hokianga that are situated a part of the lands purchased by the New Zealand Company from Lieut. M'Donnell, and which will be hereafter adverted to.

The following sailing directions, compiled by experienced nautical men, are extracted from a recent work* :—“ Hokianga, a harbour on the western coast of New Zealand, is situated in latitude $35^{\circ} 32'$ south, and longitude $173^{\circ} 27'$ east, variation $14^{\circ} 46'$ east. It is 24 leagues s. e. of Cape Maria Van Dieman, and may be known by a sand-hill on the n. w. side, and a black head on the south, both moderately high. The land for five or six miles to the north is sand, not a black spot to be seen, and terminates with high black mountains. The land to the south is black and rocky. About six or seven leagues to the south there is a very high perpendicular cliff which overhangs the sea. This kept open will clear the whole coast of Hokianga, which is generally flat, but soundings regular, and may be approached by the lead in thirty fathoms water, at a convenient distance from the shore. In running in for the harbour, come no nearer the heads than three miles, or the high cliff above mentioned will open off the land until the s. e. cape of the harbour bears E. N. E. or E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. at a distance of three miles from the heads; then steer in E. N. E. so as to pass the s. e. cape at half a cable's length, gradually hauling for the east side of the harbour, but be careful to avoid a rock lying two cables' length n. w. from the s. e. cape, with only three fathoms on it at high water. After you pass the s. e. head, continue to haul over towards the east side of the harbour, until one cable's length from the shore, then steer up the river about N. by W. There are three fathoms on the bar at low water, and the tide flows, at the full

and change of the moon, 9 hours 45 minutes; rises from ten to fourteen feet; and runs from five to six knots. The bar should not be taken with an ebb tide."

About seventy miles south of Hokianga is the noble harbour of Kaipara, thirty miles at least in length, and affording secure shelter against all winds. Three principal rivers discharge themselves into this harbour,—the Kaipara, from which it takes its name, —the Wairoa,—and the Otamatea. The distance between the two heads of the harbour is about six miles. At the entrance are two sand-banks, between which is the broad channel. Between the north sand, and the land, is another narrower channel, but which may be taken with a leading wind, either in or out. The depth between the sands is such, that a ship of any tonnage, even a three decker, can work either in or out of the harbour at dead low water. The breadth of the channel for shipping within the heads is about three miles. The following are recent directions for entering the harbour:—"Sailing into Kaipara, middle channel, go well to the southward of the south head; then steer in E. N. E. for a green patch on the sandy land, until you bring the middle green patch on the northward N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., steer in that course until you are clear of the north end of the inner sand bank, then steer direct for the inside point of the north head*." The banks of this fine harbour are generally so deep that ships may go close up to them; and a ship of four hundred tons may proceed seventy miles up the Wairoa at half-flood. The plains in this vicinity are peculiarly rich, and it is one of the principal districts of the Kauri, or pine forests. The New Zealand Company has made an extensive purchase in this quarter from Lieut. M'Donnell, and it is unquestionably one of the most eligible spots for settlement in the whole country.

* By the Master of the schooner *Fanny*, in 1836.

The harbour of Manukau, to the south of Kaipara, is also a fine, well-sheltered bay. There is a bar at the entrance, with deep water on each side; the southern channel is of the depth of from nine to twelve fathoms. A few miles below Manukau is a harbour at the mouth of the Waikato river, whose bar precludes the entrance of large ships. But it is believed, that by means of the river Awaroa, which reaches to within a mile of Manukau harbour, that harbour might be made the receptacle of the Waikato and its tributaries, and an outlet be thus obtained for the produce of the rich undulating country, through which the Waikato flows for about 150 miles, including the tract surrounding the inland lake Roturoa, one of the most valuable in the islands.

These are only a few of the harbours in the northern island. The harbours of Waingaroa, Aotea, Kawia, Mokou, and several others, are likely to become of more or less importance to navigation and commerce.

The Southern Island also contains several magnificent harbours. Commencing with Cook's Straits, we find in succession, Blind Bay, Admiralty Bay, Port Hardy in D'Urville's Island, Port Gore, and Queen Charlotte's Sound, the last of which runs thirty miles inland. There is also, at the north-western extremity of the southern island, Cloudy Bay, one of the localities which appears to offer peculiar attractions to European settlers. This bay runs inland about fifteen miles, and its average width is about four miles. The land is high, and the water deep, and the soil is represented as very rich. Cloudy Bay is one of the best stations of the black whale fishery. The natives are principally of the Kapiti tribe, as on the opposite coast, and among them a few British settlers have already fixed their residence. The shores of Cook's Straits appear to be a highly desirable emigration

field, not only on account of the uniform fertility of the soil, including much rich pasturage, but from the excellent anchorage to be found in its harbours, and from its position in the direct homeward voyage of many merchant-ships from Australia, and of vessels engaged in the whale fishery.

With respect to the south-east side of the southern island, but little is accurately known. Captain Cook describes Lookers-on Bay, as apparently a fine harbour. About a hundred miles further southward is a safe and excellent harbour called Angaroa, in Banks's Peninsula, which is connected with the main land by a very narrow isthmus. From a recent American survey, it appears that the soundings off the heads shoal from forty-five to thirty; between the heads from fifteen to twelve; and in the numerous smaller bays inside the harbour, from seven to five*. Further southward on the eastern coast is Port Otango, a bar-harbour, but with seven fathoms low water inside. Knowsley Bay, at the southern extremity, forming the estuary of the river of that name already mentioned, and Dusky Bay, after rounding the south-west cape, are both fine, spacious harbours, with deep water, and containing within them many well-sheltered coves, or smaller bays. Stewart's, or the southern island, also boasts a fine harbour, stated to be superior to that of Sydney, and commanding three safe entrances. The line of the western coast from Dusky Bay to Cape Farewell has not been thoroughly explored, but it is known to contain many inlets and creeks in which shipping may obtain shelter.

The above brief enumeration of some of the New Zealand harbours will suffice to point out these islands as the natural seat of a maritime population, and the natural centre of a vast maritime trade, which last would supply in its maturity, as in its progress it had

* *British Colonization of New Zealand.* London, Parker, 1837.

engendered, the wants of millions at present strangers to the civilizing influence of commerce. On all sides, there are safe and convenient outlets for the shipment of produce, brought by water-carriage from the interior. Whether we look at Port Nicholson, and Cloudy Bay, in the centre,—to the Bay of Islands on the north-east coast,—or to Kaipara harbour on the west, we are warranted in saying that ports of greater security and convenience are not to be found in the world. In this respect, New Zealand has greatly the advantage over both South Australia, and New South Wales. Then, it is important to bear in mind that New Zealand lies in the heart of the southern whale fisheries*; and that so serviceable are these islands to that now extensive and rapidly growing branch of industry, as a place for refitting and obtaining provisions, and also for hiring native hands as sailors and whalers, that, what with the foreign demand for New Zealand potatoes, wheat, flax, and timber, not less than four hundred vessels are supposed to lie at anchor there in the course of a twelvemonth.

It appears from a recently published list that the arrivals at the Bay of Islands during the year 1838, were:—

* The southern whale fishery consists of three distinct branches; first, that of the spermaceti whale; second, that of the common black whale of the southern seas; and third, that of the sea elephant, or southern walrus. The spermaceti, and black whale, both frequent the coasts of New Zealand. An interesting statement of the extent to which the southern whale fishery has been carried on from the year 1800 to 1834, will be found in the *Supplement to Macculloch's Commercial Dictionary*, (December, 1836.) It appears that, in 1834, (a year below the average of preceding years,) there were 126 ships engaged in the trade, of an average tonnage of 390 tons, and with an average crew of thirty-six men to each ship. There were imported 6731 tons of sperm oil of the price of 65*l.* per ton, and 2543 tons of common oil at 23*l.* per ton, since which, prices have, we believe, considerably risen. The total value of these imports was 496,004*l.* It appears also from the work quoted that the Americans carry on the southern whale-fishery to a very considerable extent, having had no less than 273 ships engaged in it in the year 1834. The French also participate in this fishery in a less degree.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| American ships | . | . | . | . | 56 |
| English | " | . | . | . | 23 |
| French | " | . | . | . | 21 |
| Bremen | " | . | . | . | 1 |
| New South Wales ships | . | . | . | . | 24 |
| New Zealand ships and coasters | . | . | . | . | 6 |

Total at one port alone . . . 131

And the commercial intercourse already subsisting with New South Wales may be imagined from the fact stated by Dr. Lang, that, in the year 1838, there were thirty-nine arrivals of vessels from New Zealand, in the port of Sydney.

Many vessels from the Australian colonies now go through Cook's Strait, while others at present pass New Zealand at either its southern or northern extremity, but all would prefer the midway of Cook's Strait, if that channel were properly surveyed, lighted, and furnished with pilots; and consequently, settlements in Cook's Strait,—at Port Hardy in D'Urville's Island, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cloudy Bay, and Port Nicholson,—would obtain stock-cattle, and other supplies from New South Wales, with peculiar facility and cheapness, since homeward-bound vessels would naturally load in part or sometimes entirely with stock-cattle for New Zealand (and especially on deck in favourable weather which prevails during nine months of the year), discharging that cargo at New Zealand, and reloading there with water and provisions for the homeward voyage, as well as with a New Zealand cargo for Europe, of fish-oil, flax, timber, and other productions of the country. But this is only a sample of the benefits which would accrue to British settlements in New Zealand, from having at the very outset of their career, several kinds of commodities suitable to distant markets, and from the peculiarly favourable position of that country with respect to trade. For, the great profits of wool-growing in the

Australian colonies have drawn capital from agricultural to pastoral pursuits, and to such an extent, that the settlements do not produce grain for their own consumption, (New South Wales being in part supplied with flour from New England in North America,) and, consequently, agricultural productions, for which New Zealand is more peculiarly adapted, (and especially potatoes and grain, which are already exported from New Zealand to Australia,) would find ready markets in New South Wales and South Australia, being exchanged there, in all probability, for British manufactured goods which the Australian merchants had obtained by the sale of their wool in London and Liverpool.

The opinions of all intelligent persons who have visited New Zealand concur in anticipating great future commercial prosperity, from the natural position of the harbours. This is shown by the testimony of several witnesses examined before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, in 1838*. We shall only cite here a passage from the evidence of Captain Fitzroy, R.N., who visited New Zealand in the course of the surveying expedition of H. M. S. *Beagle*, in 1835.

Are you not of opinion, taking into consideration the position of that country, and the fertility of the soil, and the salubrity of its climate, that it must grow into great importance?—Certainly; it corresponds in that hemisphere to Great Britain in this hemisphere; it must go on holding out temptations to settlers of all descriptions.

Is it not well suited for the construction of ships?—Exceedingly well.

Does the production of flax which grows in the country lead you to suppose it would produce by cultivation very good hemp?—No doubt it will. Very good hemp is now grown in nearly the same latitude on the coast of Chili, from 30° to 40° south, where the climate is similar.

* See particularly the evidence of Mr. J. Watkins, Charles Enderby, Esq., and J. B. Montefiore, Esq.

They have plenty of timber for ship-building?—Yes; large forests.

Are not the natives now serving for hire on board the British and American whalers?—Yes, they are.

Does not that lead you to suppose that the natives, as well as the settlers who come among them, will be disposed to a maritime life?—Yes; their islands are full of excellent harbours.

Are not those harbours better situated than any other station in the same seas for the command of those seas?—Considerably better situated than any other; they are a most commanding situation in every way*.

CHAPTER III.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

THE climate is peculiarly salubrious and delightful. The temperature resembles (after an allowance of about 7°, for the lower degree of heat of the Southern Hemisphere), that of the land between the south of Portugal, and the north of France,—pervading, we may say, but without exceeding, the most favoured part of the temperate region; and numerous witnesses of ample experience concur in describing the extremes of cold in winter, and heat in summer, as being within peculiarly narrow limits; which is to describe the climate as one of the most equable in the world. New Zealand is neither exposed to the scorching heats of summer, nor to the blasting frosts of a severe winter. The climate is unquestionably very congenial to European constitutions. The seasons are as follows;—spring commences in the middle of August; summer in December; autumn in March; and winter in July. Droughts, such as afflict some

* Min. Ev. Lords' Committee, p. 174.

parts of Australia, are wholly unknown. A never-failing moisture is dispersed over the country by the clouds which collect on the mountain-tops, without the occurrence of rainy seasons, beyond storms of a few days' duration. This refreshing moisture, combined with the influence of the sea-breezes, renders the climate very favourable to the health, and development, of the human frame. Vegetation is, from the same cause, highly luxuriant; the verdure is almost perpetual; and there is no instance on record of a crop having been lost for want of rain.

Mr. Yate, in his book already quoted, says:—

Those who come here sickly are soon restored to health; the healthy become robust, and the robust fat. North of the Thames snows are unknown; and frosts are off the ground by nine o'clock in the morning. The country, during six months in the year, is subject to heavy gales from the east and north-east, which generally last for three days, and are accompanied with tremendous falls of rain. These gales generally commence in the east; and gradually haul round to the north-west, where they terminate in a violent gust, almost approaching to a hurricane; the clouds then pass away, and the westerly wind blows again with some violence. In the winter season the moon rarely either changes or wanes without raising one of these tempestuous gales; and, during the whole year the wind is sure to blow, though it may be only for a few hours, from the east, every full and change of the moon.

The spring and autumn are delightfully temperate; but subject to showers from the W.S.W. Indeed, however fine the summer may be, we are frequently visited by refreshing rains, which give a peculiar richness to the vegetation and fertility to the land. The prevailing winds are from S. W. to N. W., which, within this range, blow upwards of nine months in the year; more frequently the wind is due west. During five months sea-breezes set in from either coast, and meet each other halfway across the island.

Mr. Earle says*:—"Although we were situated

* *Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand, 1827; by AUGUSTUS EARLE, Draftsman to H. M. surveying ship Beagle. London, 1832.*

in the same latitude as Sydney, we found the climate of New Zealand infinitely superior. Moderate heats and beautifully clear skies succeeded each other every day. We were quite free from those oppressive feverish heats which invariably prevail in the middle of the day at Sydney, and from those hot pestilential winds which are the terror of the inhabitants of New South Wales; nor were we subject to those long droughts, which are often the ruin of the Australian farmer. The temperature here was neither too hot nor too cold, neither too wet nor too dry."

Major Cruise*, who resided in New Zealand for ten months, which period included the whole of the winter season, but neither of the two finest months in the year, namely, January and February, corresponding to July and August with us, and who kept a record of the indications of the thermometer, informs us that the lowest degree of heat, during his residence in the islands, (though he does not say at what hour of the day the observations were made,) was 40° , and that only on three days;—the highest 78° . Another writer informs us that the annual range is from 40° to 80° .

Captain Cook says, that at Queen Charlotte's Sound, "the agreeable temperature of the climate contributes no doubt to the uncommon strength of the vegetation;—in February, the height of summer, the thermometer did not rise higher than 66° ; in June, corresponding to our December, it never sunk below 48° ; and the trees at that time retained their verdure as if in the summer season; so that I believe their foliage is never shed, till pushed off by the succeeding leaves in spring." "The quality of this soil," he adds, "is best indicated by the luxuriant growth of its productions;—superior to anything that

* *Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand*, by R. A. CRUISE, Esq., Major in the 84th Regiment of Foot. London, 1824.

imagination can conceive, and affording an august prospect."

• Dr. Lang*, who lately paid a short visit to New Zealand, says:—"I was particularly struck with the glow of health exhibited on the cheeks of the children of Europeans at the Bay of Islands, compared with the pale faces of children of the same age at Sydney, in much the same latitude. It was quite remarkable. At all events the climate of New Zealand is undeniably superior to that of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land in one most important particular, viz., in being free from droughts and hot winds; its insular character, its chain of lofty mountains running from north to south along the whole extent of the islands, and its distance from any large continent, ensuring it a constant and copious supply of rain. Indeed this most favourable circumstance renders New Zealand decidedly more eligible for the settlement of industrious families of the humbler classes, intending to earn their subsistence by the cultivation of the soil, than either of these two great pastoral colonies; for there has never yet been a crop lost in New Zealand from want of rain, which, I am sorry to say, is not the case in New South Wales."

The best evidence is afforded in the vigour and plenitude of all animal and vegetable life. All the productions of the south of Europe flourish; and, even in the extreme south, nearest to the pole, at Dusky Bay, Captain Cook observed that various roots and herbs which he had planted there, in a former voyage, were still thriving and propagating themselves; although they would certainly have perished if they had been exposed in a similar way in England. At Dusky Bay the climate is so mild, that "a great number of aromatic trees and shrubs, mostly of the

* *New Zealand in 1839*; by JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D. London, 1839.

myrtle kind, were found growing down to the water's edge." Now, it is well known that the myrtle grows only in very few, and scarcely thrives in the open air in any, places in the south of England. The whole of the evidence goes to prove that the coldest parts of New Zealand, (except of course the snow-capped mountain tops,) are milder than either Devonshire, or the Isle of Wight. The latitude of Queen Charlotte's Sound is about the same as that of Oporto, Madrid, Naples, and Constantinople; the temperature being about 7° lower, for the reason before stated. Mr. Yate has assured us that vegetation is scarcely, if ever, suspended, and that most of the trees are ever-greens. The native grasses flourish throughout the year.

In speaking of the climate, we should remark that there are no diseases peculiar to the country; in fact, none of any importance but such as have been introduced by the Europeans. Cook says, "As there is no source of disease either critical or chronic, but intemperance and inactivity, these people enjoy perfect and uninterrupted health,—we never saw a single person among them who appeared to have any bodily complaint*." Their wounds healed with an astonishing facility; and "a further proof that human nature is here untainted with disease, is the great number of old men that we saw, many of whom, by the loss of their hair and teeth, appeared to be very ancient, yet none of them were decrepit; and though not equal to the young in muscular strength, were not a whit behind them in cheerfulness and vivacity." Unhappily, half a century of irregular European intercourse

* A recent writer (Mr. Matthew) hints at the favourable effect which the climate may be expected to have upon female beauty. "The rose tinge of the cheek," he observes, "is a direct consequence of moist air of a fresh stimulating coolness. The British fair may rely that England's rose will not fail to blossom in New Zealand in all its native richness, giving the unmatched tinge of flower-beauty, and freshness. The danger is, that it may even throw that of the mother-country into shade."

has introduced disease, and done its usual destructive work, in spite of the climate. Mr. Yate, writing in 1835, says: "There are comparatively but few old people in New Zealand;—scarcely any who have much exceeded fifty years of age,—the population in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Islands has evidently appeared to be on the decline."

The soil is spoken of by all the writers in the most favourable terms, from Captain Cook downwards. After describing the fertility of many particular spots, Cook sums up his account by saying that "the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of water; the soil in these valleys, and in the plains, of which there are many that are not overgrown with wood, is in general light but fertile; and in the opinion of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, as well as of every other gentleman on board, every kind of European grain, plant, and fruit, would flourish here in the utmost luxuriance; from the vegetables that we found here, there is reason to conclude that the winters are milder than those in England, and we found the summer not hotter, though it was more equally warm; so that if this country should be settled by people from Europe, they would, with a little industry, be very soon supplied, not only with the necessaries, but the luxuries of life, in great abundance."

Mr. Yate says, "We have here almost every variety of soil. Large tracts of good land, available for the cultivation of wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, &c., with extensive valleys of rich alluvial soil, deposited from the hills and mountains, and covered with the richest vegetation, which it supports summer and winter. We have also a deep, rank, vegetable mould, with a stiff, marly subsoil, capable of being slaked or pulverized with the ashes of the fern. All English grasses flourish well, but the white clover never seeds:

and, where the fern has been destroyed, a strong native grass, something of the nature of the canary-grass, grows in its place, and effectually prevents the fern from springing up again. Every diversity of European fruit and vegetable flourishes in New Zealand." Mr. Yate then enumerates all the most important productions of Europe which are raised in New Zealand, and adds, "where the rich alluvial valleys are cultivated, the labourer receives an ample harvest as the reward of his labour."

Mr. Nicholas says*, "The lands in this country, which are at present overrun with fern, might be brought to produce grasses of every description; were the experiment tried, I doubt not but it would prove invariably successful, and that the islands in general would afford as fine pasturage for sheep and cattle as any part of the known world." The experiment has been successfully tried by the missionaries. Mr. Earle says, "In whatever direction I travelled, the soil appeared to me to be fat and rich, and also well watered. From every part of it which the natives have cultivated, the produce has been immense. Here, where the finest samples of the human race are to be found, the largest and finest timber grows, and every vegetable yet planted thrives, the introduction of European grasses, fruits, &c., is a desideratum. Were this done, in a very short time farms would be sought after here more eagerly than they now are in New South Wales. All the fruits and plants introduced by the missionaries have succeeded wonderfully. Peaches and water-melons were now in full season; the natives brought baskets full of them to my door every day, which they exchanged with us for the merest trifles, such as a fish-hook or a button. Indian corn was very abundant, but the natives had no means of grinding it." Mr. Earle saw "a hundred head of

* *Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand*, by J. L. NICHOLAS, Esq. London, 1817.

fat cattle at a missionary station," and was surprised to find "that, although they never tasted anything but fern, they gave as good milk, and were in as healthy a condition, as when they grazed on the rich grasses of Lincolnshire."

Mr. Yate says, in another place, "The forest-land is peculiarly rich; indeed, were it not so, it would be utterly impossible for it to support the immense vegetation constantly going on. In spring and summer, and autumn and winter, there is no visible change in the appearance of the woods; they are as beautiful in the depth of winter as in the height of summer; leaves no sooner fall to the ground than others directly assume their station; no branch withers from its trunk, but another, and a more vigorous one, puts out in its stead. The fairest and most tender shrubs shrink not from the southern blast, nor faint beneath the rays of the sun, when he rides highest in the heavens." Though the greater part of the country was covered with timber, Captain Cook observed an extensive tract of open country, "more like our high downs in England," between Hawke's Bay and Queen Charlotte's Sound.

In fact, the whole country, excepting the regions of perpetual snow, is covered with one or other of the four following productions; viz. first, grass, of which there are extensive ranges on the east side of the south island, at least; secondly, the *phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, which appears to grow universally in low situations, and which, such is the strength and fineness of its fibre, requires only care in gathering and preparation, to rival, if not supersede European flax in the markets of Europe; thirdly, a plant, called fern, which affords a wholesome food for cattle, and now supports great numbers of wild swine in both islands; and fourthly, a greater variety of finer trees—timber of a finer quality, and adapted to a greater

number of different purposes, including all that relates to ship-building—than is produced in the forests, it may be safely said, of any other part of the world; which last production finds a ready and profitable market, not merely with the British Admiralty, who now regularly despatch vessels to procure spars in New Zealand, but also in Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, various ports on the west coast of South America, Brazil, and British India.

Before specifying the natural productions of New Zealand, it will be appropriate to cite here some extracts which we have made from the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee of 1838, comprising the testimony of various persons who have actually visited the country, and unite in speaking in the highest terms of the soil and climate.

JOHN LIDDIARD NICHOLAS, Esq., who was ten weeks in New Zealand, in 1814, examined:—

You went from New South Wales?—We did; to the Bay of Islands, where the first Missionary establishment was settled.

Upon that occasion had you opportunities of forming any judgment as to the climate of the place?—We were there in the middle of summer, and nothing could exceed the salubrity of the climate, as it appeared to me, nor the beauty of it.

Was the heat then moderate?—Very moderate. A thermometer belonging to one of the Missionaries, as I was informed by him, never rose higher than 73 or 74, nor went below 64.

That was in the month of January?—From December to February.

Did you see much cultivation going on?—A good deal. They are very industrious cultivators, for savages. I should say they are an industrious people. Their plantations of the common potato and the sweet potato are cultivated with very great care; indeed there is not a weed to be seen in them. I have seen between twenty and thirty acres in one place enclosed and cultivated; their principal food, however, is the fern root.

That grows to a great height?—In good ground it grows to six and seven feet high: there are between fifty and sixty species of that plant.

Did the soil appear productive, so far as you had an opportunity of seeing?—Very productive.

Is it a heavy soil; or what should you describe it, with reference to any English soil?—It of course varies, but I should say, generally speaking, it was a rich loamy soil. One great proof of the great fertility of the soil is the magnificence of its forest trees, many of which grow to an enormous size, and afford very valuable timber.

What description of trees principally?—Principally of the pine species. There is a great variety of timber in the country fit for all purposes; as for ship-building, domestic, and other purposes. The forests of New Zealand afford perhaps the finest spars for masts and yards in the world, and which are extremely valuable. In India, the wood being there very heavy, they cannot get any description of wood to make good spars, and those taken from New Zealand find there a ready sale.

Is there a good deal of flax cultivated?—Not cultivated, but it is spread over the country in great quantities. It would form a very valuable article of barter to this country; it thrives exceedingly well there, and when properly prepared, it has been found to produce stronger rope than that made of the hemp of Russia or any other country, and also the canvass made of it is of a very superior description.

Is the northern part of the North Island a flat country or mountainous?—It is a very undulating country near the coast, and has hills in the interior, which, to the southward, rise into very high mountains; there is a chain of hills extending from North Cape, as far as I went down, to the river Thames, which runs through the whole extent of the two Islands, dividing as it were the breadth of the Islands, extending from north to south.

Mr. JOHN WATKINS, Surgeon, who remained in New Zealand for three months in 1833 and 1834, examined:—

At what time of the year were you there?—It was in December 1833, and the spring of 1834.

That is in their finest weather?—Yes, in very fine weather.

What observation did you make upon the climate?—The climate is very delightful. I was there in 1833, in March and April; in 1834, in the beginning of January, and again in May; the climate is very equable.

As you were there at different periods of the year, did

the vicissitudes appear great, as compared with European climates?—Not anything like our climate. The frost was there at one time a very gentle frost indeed; the ice was not entirely over a small pool of water; they told me that they saw ice sometimes in the bay the thickness of a shilling, but I did not see anything of that thickness. I have slept out frequently in the bush. The fern grows in very great abundance. I found myself very comfortable and warm in my great coat and a bed of fern, rather than sleeping in the house, which are very unfit for English people.

In going through the country, did you observe any large portion of it cultivated?—Very small portions, indeed. Kaua-Kaua is a fine spot; that plain is almost entirely cultivated by the natives in gardens for potatoes, various kinds of potatoes. They have three kinds of potatoes, or rather four; three sorts of the sweet potatoes; one indigenous, and two others brought there; what they call the white men's potato, which is one kind, another the common potato, which we have here; but the spots of cultivation are very small; perhaps half an acre of ground cultivated in various spots. The large bulk of the land is not cultivated; it is either in wild fern or forest.

Does it appear to you there was much uncultivated land fit for cultivation?—There is a great deal fit for cultivation; but about the Bay of Islands the land is such that they are not able to cultivate it; it is too dry and hilly. At the top of the hills there is only diminutive fern growing; in the vales I saw large trees grow in great abundance. The forests of Kauri are very fine; one I measured was twenty-one feet in circumference.

Of what nature is it?—Of the pine kind. That perhaps had not a branch till it divided into two, thirty or forty feet above the surface; then the branches themselves were of immense magnitude. That tree could be seen from a great distance towering over all the others.

Where does the flax go to?—To Sydney chiefly; it grows very luxuriantly in the marshy grounds.

Is it cultivated?—No; it grows spontaneously. The blossom of the flax is very full of nectary.

Mr. JOHN FLATT, a skilful agriculturist, and late in the service of the Church Missionary Society, who was resident in New Zealand, from December, 1834, to May, 1837, examined:—

What is your opinion of the climate of the country?—It is a very healthy climate; superior to England.

What is the nature of the soil?—A very prolific fine stiff loam in one part, and fine vegetable mould in others.

In taking the surface of the Island, as compared with the population, is there a great deal of land more than the present population is likely to cultivate?—Yes, a very great deal indeed; I have passed over fifty miles of country with not an acre cultivated, fine rich soil, from Puriri to Matamata by land, crossing the River Thames twice.

Do they not supply South America with timber for shipping sometimes?—I have been informed that some timber has been taken from Hokianga to Rio Janeiro; I was told that at Rio Janeiro, last August, they had purchased some timber from the ship *Lord Goderich*.

There is a good deal more rain in the Island than there is in Australia, is there not; it is not subject to the same drought?—No; it is not subject to the same drought.

Would it, in consequence of that, become of much importance as a Colony?—Very great for agriculture.

Do you know what sort of timber it was that was sent to Rio Janeiro?—The Kauri, such as is brought to England for the use of Her Majesty's navy. I saw the gentleman who purchased it at Rio Janeiro.

JOSEPH BARROW MONTEFIORE, Esq., who was for four months in New Zealand, with mercantile objects, in 1830, examined:—

During the time you were in New Zealand, had you an opportunity of being on shore and communicating with the natives?—Yes. The first harbour I landed at in the Island, we entered by chance, a port called Kawia, on the western side, which very few Europeans have visited.

What is the nature of the country round that; what is the soil?—The soil in that particular part was generally good, and the country bore a most beautiful appearance; it is rather a sandy soil near the coast, but it is the most beautifully picturesque country I ever visited, and far surpasses any I have ever seen, and I have been over most parts of the world.

Is there much cultivation going on there?—There is a little cultivation in the harbour, but the natives cultivate only sufficient for the shipping or their own use; but they have large villages, I am told, in the interior where they cultivate extensively.

In the part you saw, does there appear to be much land capable of cultivation?—A great deal. I went up several

...ers, and saw about eight or ten small villages; we went up as far as our boat would allow us (drawing so much water). We saw from 1,000 to 1,500 acres under cultivation; in fact, nature has supplied them bountifully with every thing. They are the most lazy idle people I ever saw. They have the fern root growing there, which is their principal food, and that is almost equal to flour; abundance of pigs, fish, and many vegetables originally introduced by our great Cook, the navigator.

From Kawia Harbour to what place did you go?—We then intended to make for a place called Terinaha, where there is a most beautiful mountain, clothed almost all the year through with snow, standing several thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Does it appear to you that the soil is adapted for the cultivation of wheat?—Yes; for the finest wheat in the world. New South Wales is not a wheat country; but I have seen very large plump grain from New Zealand. New Zealand is not subject to droughts.

Does wheat in New South Wales bear generally a high price?—A very high price. I furnished myself part of a contract for the government, 20,000 bushels, in 1836, at the time that starvation stared us in the face. I undertook the contract. I imported it from Calcutta. The country has never been able to produce sufficient wheat to supply the inhabitants, and it never will. It is a very fine country, but it is quite a pastoral one. I have always compared New Zealand, and still do so, to be just as Great Britain is to the rest of Europe, the great country of that part of the world. On account of its climate and soil it must become an agricultural country. New South Wales will contain a large population; but it will be much dispersed.

Is the timber that they use for canoes likely to be a valuable export?—For spars and masts of ships.

In the progress of colonization a great deal of wheat would be sent to Australia from New Zealand?—Yes; there is a great deal now shipped. I see from some of my letters we had last year several thousand bushels of maize from Poverty Bay.

Is the land good for wheat?—Yes.

Would New South Wales take nearly all which could be furnished from New Zealand?—I think it would; we have imported a great deal from Calcutta.

By whom was the maize you imported from Poverty Bay cultivated?—By the natives.

You know that the land on which it was grown was cultivated by natives?—Yes; we are agents for the person who is

now carrying on such cultivation. I have no doubt he possesses a very large territory there.

There is no indisposition on the part of the natives to work for a compensation?—No, I think not.

They do produce agricultural produce without Europeans?—Yes, they do. It is a most beautiful country. I have visited the Brazils, the whole of Van Diemen's Land, and New South Wales, and been on the Continent, but I never saw a country in the world that equalled it; in scenery, climate, and productiveness it is a perfect paradise.

You state that large quantities of oil are imported from Cloudy Bay; what is the sort of oil?—Whale oil.

By whom is it caught?—By the natives; they mix in the boats; they are very good whalers.

New Zealand is in the heart of the South Sea fisheries, is it not?—Yes, very near it; almost in the heart.

That is a very growing branch of industry?—Remarkably so.

Do not vessels employed in that trade put in to refit and to obtain provisions?—Yes, but not to repair; they are obliged to come to New South Wales to repair. If it had not been for the fishery in that part of the world there would have been no oil for our lamps this winter.

Is it sperm oil?—It is generally called black oil, but there is sperm oil.

They go as far as the coast of Japan for sperm oil?—Yes; then to Torres' Straits, and all parts of the world; they follow the course of the sun; Tongataboo and Otaheite, and wherever they chance to find them.

The Rev. FREDERICK WILKINSON, who was for three months in New Zealand, in 1837, examined:—

What observation did you make on the state of cultivation?—They cultivate potatoes very well; the patches are very neatly kept, and they are very particular in not passing across the sweet potato grounds. They could have an abundance of food; the country is rich, and extremely well watered, much more so than New South Wales. They could irrigate in New Zealand if there was a scarcity of rain, but in New South Wales they would not have water sufficient to do it.

How is the climate?—It is a beautiful climate; it is never so hot as New South Wales, nor is it so cold; it is more moist.

At what period of the year were you there?—From February to the 17th of May.

That would be corresponding with our autumn?—Yes. The summer was just over, and the stormy season was beginning when we left the island.

Have you any opportunity of judging of the quantity of land uncultivated with reference to the population?—There is a very small quantity uncultivated, considering the population. It is all in potatoes. A great quantity of potatoes may be grown on a small space. They do not grow wheat; that is too much trouble. They would grow it if they could cook it as easily as potatoes, but they hate the trouble of grinding.

Are you able to give any information as to the interior of the land one hundred miles from the sea coast?—I only went across from Hokianga to Waimate; I went up the Kawa-Kawa on one journey, and to Karakara, and back to Hokianga. A person who came in the ship with us had been to Kaipara; he told me it was a magnificent country; that the river was navigable for one hundred miles, and one of the missionaries has a purchase there.

When you spoke of the propriety of making a reserve of land for the natives, are you aware whether the island affords land enough to make that reserve, and still to afford land for occupation by a good many Europeans?—Yes, certainly. The population, I have understood, at Kaipara is very trifling; for one hundred miles there are not above one hundred people; it is a very productive soil if it were well cultivated.

Captain ROBERT FITZROY, R.N., who visited the Northern Island in 1835, in H. M. S. *Beagle*, examined:—

From what you saw of the missionaries' farms are you of opinion the ground is fertile?—Very fertile indeed; and there is one very peculiar fact respecting New Zealand, which is, that no one can starve there, because the root of the fern, which grows all over the island, is eatable, and whenever the natives are hard pressed for food they have recourse to it.

Do they cook it in any way?—Yes; they roast it or bake it.

From what you saw do you consider that the island, if cultivated, would bear wheat crops?—Yes; it has been tried. The wheat I saw there, grown on the islands, was as fine looking wheat as I ever saw; and the missionaries told me it was considered better than the wheat grown in Australia near Sydney.

Did you see any of the New Zealand flax there?—Yes, I did see some.

It grows wild?—It does.

Have you ever had an opportunity, as commander of any of Her Majesty's vessels, or any man of war you have served in, of being able to ascertain the quality of rope made from New Zealand flax?—I have; I have used it for three years successively.

What is your opinion of it?—I think that if it were properly manufactured it would make very good rope, but that there is some defect in the way in which it has been manufactured, for it breaks in the "nip," though it wears a very long time in a straight line; but whenever it is frequently bent much it gives way; yet, as the natives use it for nets three or four fathoms deep, and sometimes two or three hundred fathoms in length, and it lasts them for many years, there must surely be some way of preparing it which would make it available for our rope. A net made in that way is kept by a family on the stump of a tree on a little frame made for it, and it lasts them for many years.

Have you found that the rope increases much in size, and becomes very stiff?—No, I have not found that effect; but it does not work up afterwards, into smaller rope, for instance; it is not soft, nor will it absorb water, like hemp; you cannot make what sailors call swabs (the large rope mops for cleaning the decks); but, as the natives make very fine cordage of all kinds, my impression is, that there is some defect in our way of manufacturing it; either the plant is cut at a wrong time of the year, which the natives perhaps have not told us, or it is not worked up well afterwards.

Could it arise from its being packed up, and heating in its way home; would that be likely to make it brittle in the way you have referred to?—I think that it is very possible it may lose some particular quality.

There is an immense quantity of it in the island growing wild, is there not?—An immense quantity. It grows in dry places, not like the flax of our northern countries; it is just like the large iris of our gardens, having a long green thick leaf. The only preparation it requires is stripping the outside coat off the leaf, from the fibres, with a shell. The long fibres run down, parallel to one another, through the whole leaf. The natives take a shell in one hand and a leaf in the other and so strip it.

There is a great deal of timber in that country?—It is full of timber, and those who have tried it have spoken very highly of it.

CHAPTER IV.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS—TIMBER, FLAX, CORN, AND OTHER
VEGETABLES — MINERALS—ANIMAL KINGDOM—BIRDS,
FISH.

THE excellence of the soil and climate of New Zealand will be best proved by an enumeration of the principal of its natural productions. Our space does not permit us to do more than notice those which stand pre-eminent in their usefulness and value to British settlers.

The timber grows to a towering height, and in a perfection equalled in few other countries. The extensive forests offer an inexhaustible supply for the wants of many generations, both for shipbuilding and other purposes. The Cowdie, or Kauri, (*Dammara australis*,) is a magnificent tree. "It is a splendid tree," says Mr. M'Donnell, "growing to a stupendous height: even the majestic pines of America and Norway dwindle into insignificance, when compared with those of New Zealand. I have measured some of them upwards of thirty feet in circumference, nor did I go out of my way to do this; here are numerous single sticks, as straight as an arrow, and fit for masting any three-decker in the navy. Some of the pines, though large, are really fit for any other purpose besides that of sparring a ship. The cowdie is a tough, stringy, and generally a twisted spar; the very great similarity between it and other pines, as they lie mingled together, will prevent a superficial glance from discriminating between them. To prevent mistake, let a slice be taken from each sort, when it will be found, on breaking, that the cowdie may be twisted in every way, and some difficulty experienced in separating the parts: the others break off pretty short.

“A great variety of hard wood grows at New Zealand, admirably adapted for the timbering of any size ships; among them is the boridé, ráttár, táraidé, má totára, koi katoá, toá toá, tani ráhá, to wái, reivá reivá táná, and many others. I shall merely particularize the boridé and ráttár, because my own ship was built of these; as also another beautiful vessel, the New Zealander. I have examined the timbers of the latter (she had then been running upwards of seven years); they were quite fresh and perfect, without the slightest signs of decay: those of my own ship were as sound as on the day they were first put in. The boridé is a fine-limbed, large, and spreading tree; very crooked, close-grained, stringy, and tough; much resembling teak; of a darker colour, harder, and of an oily nature. The ráttár is a beautiful, lofty, spreading tree; very hard, stringy, and tough; close-grained, and in appearance not unlike the live oak. The others which I have enumerated, so far as I could judge, seemed equally well adapted for ship-building. There is a great variety of other trees, of a lesser growth, that are very closely grained, and which take a high polish, bringing out beautifully variegated veins, and admirably adapted for fancy work and furniture. Dye woods are in great variety and abundance.”

Many varieties of wood were collected by the New Zealand Association of 1837, and Mr. M'Donnell states that he has sent above seventy varieties to the Earl of Derby, Sir John Barrow, and other gentlemen in England. They are adapted for almost every description of ship-building, house-building, cooperage, carpentering, and cabinet-making. We subjoin extracts from Mr. Yate's account of the different trees described by him in the work before quoted:—

The first tree which I shall notice is the Kauri (*Dammara australis*, or *Pinus Kauri*). This tree is of the genus *Pine*, and has attracted much of the attention of Europeans;

on account of its magnitude, and the excellency of its wood; answering every purpose of house-building, and being excellently adapted from its size, lightness, and strength, for the topmasts of the largest East-Indiamen and men-of-war. It grows, in some of the forests, from eighty-five to ninety-five feet high, without a branch. The trunk of the tree is of immense girth, being sometimes twelve feet in diameter; and when the bark and sap are removed, the circumference of the solid heart of the log is thirty-three feet, being a diameter of eleven feet. It will scarcely be believed, by an English timber-merchant, that I have measured a Kauri tree whose circumference was forty feet eleven inches, perfectly sound throughout, the gum oozing out of it when the bark was wounded, as though it were a plant of only a few years' growth. The sap of the Kauri, as indeed of every other tree in New Zealand, is the thickest on the shaded side; that is, on the south and south-west side, or that portion of the plant which faces the south or south-west: it is on that side, sometimes, seven inches thick; while the opposite sides, those facing the north and north-east, have only five inches of sap; and the heart, or solid part of the tree, is harder or more durable than the other side. The sap soon rots, being very succulent in its nature, and when stripped of its bark, is immediately preyed upon by a small brown worm, which reduces a great portion of it to powder. As a shrub, and during its youthful days, the Kauri is not very graceful; it is crooked and shapeless, and has a few, long, narrow, pale green leaves, scattered here and there upon its branches; but when it comes to years of maturity, it stands unrivalled for majesty and beauty. Its top is crowned with the most splendid foliage, and its immense height raises its head far above the other trees of the forest, over which it stands the undisputed monarch, and affords, under its crown, an umbrageous retreat for many of the more humble plants. Its leaves are small, but very numerous, and not unlike those of the English box. The bark is thick, white, and smooth, and very soon hardens after the tree is cut down: if not stripped a short time after it is felled the task becomes difficult, from the pertinacity with which it adheres to the trunk. The wood is very light in its colour, is beautifully grained, planes up smooth, and otherwise works well. From the trunk of the tree oozes a gum, insoluble in water, and, I believe, in rectified spirits of wine; also a kind of resin, which will answer the purpose of that useful article in ship-building. Both emit a strong, resinous smell: the gum is, however, very fragrant, and is chewed by the natives, for hours together, on account of the taste which

it leaves upon the tongue*. The gum and resin diffuse themselves over the whole tree. The cone and the leaf are equally tintured with it, and it may be seen exuding from the tips of the leaves on the highest branches. This tree flourishes on the sides of steep hills and in the bottom of deep ravines, and always on a stiff, hard, clayey soil. The roots of the Kauri, as of every other tree in New Zealand, are very much upon the surface of the earth, with here and there a fibre striking deeply into the ground. This is a difficulty which those have to contend with, who are passing through a working in a forest.

Tanekaha (*Podocarpus asplenifolius*, or *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*).—This regular, beautiful, and highly ornamental tree, is found on hilly lands, or in dry shaded woods. Its general height is about forty-five feet; and its girth, or circumference, two feet. The bark is plain, and light coloured, ringed at about six inches, and forming distinct flakes up to the branches of the tree; the leaf stem is about four inches; and each one has nine or eleven small umbelliferous leaves, like those of the parsley, growing upon it. The wood is a shade darker than the Kauri; it has a closer grain, smells strongly of turpentine, is less affected with wet than any other pine, and is an exceedingly valuable wood. It is used for all kinds of outside work, such as posts, and floors for verandahs; and is much sought after for the decks of vessels. The tree is not so plentiful as the Kauri; and is not of sufficient magnitude for masts of any but small craft.

Totara (*Taxus*).—This tree, when full grown, is about twenty feet in circumference, and from fifty to sixty feet high in the trunk. It has a coarse light-coloured bark, very thick and heavy; and has the appearance of having been chopped through, at small intervals, with an axe. It flourishes in dry soil and on rising ground, but is sometimes found on the banks of rivers. The wood is inclining to red, splits freely, is very hard, but works well. Its foliage forms a thick handsome crown at the top of the tree, and is much like that of the yew. This tree does not appear to be subject to the same diseases as others of the same species, as it is mostly found in a very round and perfect state. Its roots are high out of the ground, and the fibres are remarkably thick and strong: they spread themselves over a great surface of earth, and are detrimental to the growth of the underwood, with which most of the forests in New Zealand abound.

* Mr. Darwin states that the resin is collected and sold at a penny a pound to the Americans, but its use is kept secret.

Kahikatea (*Treniperus*, or *Dacrydium excelsum*).—This tree only flourishes in low, swampy, or alluvial soils; and never in thick and shady woods. It has a very imposing appearance when it stands alone, having a trunk branchless for seventy or eighty feet, and then a beautiful head rising to a point; the leaves being sharp and prickly, of the same character as those of the Totara, only longer and narrower. It bears a red berry; of which the natives are particularly fond, and which has latterly become an article of barter among themselves. The first visitors to New Zealand were much disappointed in this tree. It is, what has commonly been called, the white pine; but it is of so soft and spongy a nature, as to rot in a few months, if exposed to the weather. It absorbs so much wet, that, in the damp climate of New Zealand it is almost impossible to season it; and from its having been exported, and strongly recommended for building purposes, it quickly brought the pines of this country into disrepute. Now, however, it is never cut down for use, except by those persons who are not acquainted with its nature, or who have no scruples in substituting it in the place of more durable woods, which, in many situations, it is more difficult to obtain. The tree grows with great rapidity, quickly comes to perfection, and as quickly decays.

Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*).—This elegant tree comes to its greatest perfection in shaded woods, and in moist rich soil. Its topmost branches are not more than eighty feet from the ground; and the diameter of its trunk seldom exceeds four feet. Its foliage is remarkably graceful and beautiful, especially in its shrubby days. Its leaves are only small prickles, running up a long stem, from which, towards the top, branch out several other small stems, whose united weight causes the main stem to hang like the branches of the weeping willow, or a cluster of ostrich feathers; and the beauty of the whole is heightened by the liveliness of the colour with which it is decorated. It has a dark scaly bark, and its wood is inclining to red, without any particular marks of grain. It is hard and difficult to work, being brittle; but its qualities are not sufficiently known, to make it, as yet, much sought after. There is, however, no doubt that it will be found a serviceable and enduring wood. It emits a strong resinous and turpentine smell; and a little resin sometimes oozes from the upper branches. The tree is plentiful in the forests, where the soil is not clayey.

Mairi, a tree of the *Podocarpus* species, growing from forty to sixty feet high, but never arriving at a larger circumference

than twelve feet. Its bark is peculiarly clean, and resembles that of a healthy young oak, or the Tanekaha, when a shrub. It produces a brittle, close-grained, durable wood, of a red colour, planes up smoothly, and appears capable of receiving a high polish. It flourishes best in rich soils, and seems to require much moisture. It has a spiral leaf, long and narrow, of a pale bright green. The wood is too brittle for the cabinet-maker, or it would not be a bad substitute for mahogany. Another objection to its use, for articles of household furniture, except fixtures, is its weight.

Taraîri (Laurus macrophylla).—This tree grows to the height of from fifty to seventy feet, and its trunk measures in diameter not more than thirty-six inches; its wood is light and spongy, and by no means durable; it grows in all soils, but seems to prefer those which are dry and gravelly; it flowers and bears fruit in September, October, and November. Its berries are black, exactly resembling the damson in size and appearance; they are fed upon with avidity by the wild pigeons, but are noxious to man; these berries have a very inviting appearance,—their beauty, however, is only superficial, for immediately under the surface is a hard rough husk, prickly to the touch and disagreeable to the taste; its bark is smooth and inclining to gray; its leaves are like those of the finest, largest, and most brilliant English laurel; and the tree is, altogether, one of the most splendid ornaments of the woods.

Tawa (Laurus tawa), is a frequenter of damp and deeply-shaded woods, with leaf and branches similar to those of the Mairi tree, the branches a little more straggling, and not quite so robust: its wood is light, and on account of the facility with which it splits, is used by the natives for their short fences; they use it by pointing the end and driving it into the ground. It decays in the course of two years, and becomes perfectly useless; but as the Aborigines of this country seldom cultivate one spot for a longer period than two successive years, they do not experience the inconvenience which must otherwise accrue from the rapid decay of the wood; it would make good lining for weather-board houses, or would answer in any situation where not exposed to damp; it produces a berry about the size of a small sloe, which is eaten, when boiled, by the natives: the process of boiling extracts the poison which abounds in this fruit in its native state.

Puriri (Vitex littoralis).—This tree, from its hardness and durability, has been denominated the New Zealand Oak; and indeed it seems to answer all the purposes of that prince of trees. The wood is of a dark brown colour, close in the grain,

and takes a good polish; it splits freely, and works well; and may be used with advantage for all outside work, as it does not injure from exposure to the damp; and twenty years experience has proved that in that time it will not rot, though in a wet soil under the ground. For ship-building it is a most valuable wood; as the injury which it has received from being perforated in various places by a large worm peculiar to the tree, does not essentially diminish its value for the timbers of ships or for the knees of boats. On first examining a Puriri log, you would be inclined to reject it, on account of the many large holes that at once present themselves to notice; but, on further examination, it is found that the perforations do not proceed from the rot, and that the wood which remains is of great value, though it must sometimes be cut up to disadvantage. These defects in the trunk of the tree make it unavailable for working up into household furniture or for boards; but no plant in New Zealand furnishes such excellent materials for the ground-plates of houses, or for posts and rails for fences; it also answers well for the wood-work of a plough. It grows from fifteen to thirty feet without a branch, and varies from twelve to twenty feet in circumference. The branches are hooked, diffuse, and robust: the leaves are large, and of a deep bright green, growing three and five together; its bark is rough and gray, and is generally covered with a short dry moss; it flowers in September and October, and flourishes best in a deep rich soil. Its roots are much on the surface; and it is more liable than any other tree to be prostrated to the earth by a gale.

Rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*).—This tree is found in dry forests, and where the soil is loose and gravelly in its texture. It flowers in November and December, and is a fine umbrageous tree, with large pale-green leaves, rough, and jagged, like a saw at the edges. The wood is beautifully variegated, being mottled with red, upon a ground of light brown. It splits freely, and were it of sufficient dimensions, would make elegant furniture, or cabinet articles. Its bark is clear, and of a light-brown colour. The height of the tree, when full-grown, is from fifty to sixty feet, and its diameter from eighteen to thirty inches. From the freeness with which it splits, it is of much use for paling-fence, but never for shingles, on account of its so readily twisting with the sun: indeed, the tree is not of sufficient magnitude to answer at all the purpose of shingles. It is durable for all inside work, and would everywhere be considered a handsome wood.

Kawaka (*Dacrydium plumosum*), is a tree growing about thirty feet high, and from one to three feet in diameter, with a rough dark bark, and a foliage not very unlike fern. It is a beautifully grained wood, close and heavy, and would make elegant picture frames, where they were required of a deep stain. It is, however, only the lower part of the trunk of the tree which is so dark and close in the grain; the higher you ascend toward the branches, the lighter both in weight and colour, and consequently, for the purpose above-mentioned, the less valuable. The wood in the lower part of the tree much resembles the tulip-wood of Moreton Bay, New South Wales, though not quite so dark and heavy.

Miro (*Podocarpus ferruginea*).—This plant grows to the height of from forty to fifty feet, with a diameter of not more than thirty inches, except in extraordinarily large specimens. It flourishes in all the forests, and in every description of soil. It produces a fine red berry, the principal and most nourishing food of the wood-pigeon during the season. The wood is smooth close-grained, and dark, for a pine splits freely, and has a large long grain similar to that of the mahogany. The smallness of the dimensions of this tree subtracts much from its utility as timber, to which name, perhaps, it scarcely can be said to make any pretensions. The leaf is like that of the fir tree; and its bark is clear and smooth as the bark of the ash. For durability, as a species of the pine, it far exceeds any other, and would be much sought after and preferred, were it not for the scantiness of its circumference.

Towai, a tree of the *Podocarpus* species, with a dark brown bark, and a leaf similar to, and about the size of, the moss rose. It grows from twenty to thirty feet high, without a branch, and then becomes thickly foliated. Its bark is smooth, and similar to that of the ash. It produces a heavy close-grained red wood, answering all the purposes of the New-South-Wales cedar, but much more durable and weighty. It grows in all the small forests where there is no Kauri, and where the soil is light and vegetable in its nature. This tree is also but of small dimensions, and is, consequently, generally allowed to remain an undisturbed occupier of its native woods.

Pohutukaua (*Callistemon ellipticus*).—This is a tree of remarkably robust habits, and diffuse irregular growth, and is found on the rocky shores of most of the bays and harbours of the Northern Islands of New Zealand. Indeed, it flourishes best on those rocks where it would appear impossible that a plant of such large dimensions should receive any sustenance,

nothing is visible but the barren rock, to which it has attached itself: its leaves are large and of a very deep green; in December and January it puts out large quantities of flowers of the most splendid crimson colour, larger than a good-sized rose, and of the class Polyandria, having an immense number of stamens, with a little dust clinging to the top of each. The bark of this tree is gray, and the wood brittle, hard, heavy, and dark. It is very difficult to work, from its hardness, as it breaks or turns the edges of almost all the tools used in preparing it. It receives the finest polish, and would be taken for a very handsome rosewood—as a substitute for which it answers well. It is one of the most durable, as well as the darkest and hardest woods of New Zealand. It sometimes grows to four or five feet in diameter, but is crooked and mis-shapen.

Aki, called the *Lignum vitæ* of New Zealand, from its hardness, weight, and colour, is useless for all common purposes, and is very difficult to work. It is a crooked short tree, scarcely more than a useful shrub, being not of larger diameter than from six inches to a foot. Its wood takes the most beautiful polish, and its grain seems to be only a continuation of hard knots, which gives it a peculiar but very beautiful appearance when wrought. It resembles the tulip-wood of Australia. If sent to England, it would be a most valuable wood for making elegant cabinets and work-boxes; but the patience of the artist would be severely put to the test, from the hardness and brittleness of the material which he would have to work.

Kahikatoa (*Leptospermum scoparium*).—A tree of stunted growth, flourishing in clayey barren soils, and producing a hard red wood. From the berries which it bears, it has been designated the tea-tree. It does not grow above eighteen inches in diameter. It is sometimes used by the natives for the corner posts of their larger fences, but it would not answer for this purpose if nails were used by them, as the wood is so hard as to resist a nail of large dimensions. It is a sure sign of a barren soil when the Kahikatoa is found in plenty; for though it grows to its greatest size in rich woods, it is very rarely seen but upon the most barren and useless plains, which will scarcely produce any other plant or shrub. It has a very small leaf, and bears a white blossom all the year round. The perfume which it exhales is very fragrant, and spreads itself for a long distance from the place where the plant grows.

Kohekohe (*Laurus kohekohe*).—A fine handsome tree, with a trunk free of branches to a height of forty feet, and a

diameter of three feet, producing a fine-grained red wood, closer than the cedar, and rather heavier than that wood. Its bark is clear, it splits freely, and will no doubt answer well for all common household furniture. Its leaf has the colour, the shape, and the gloss of the laurel; and its roots are more expansive, and cover a larger surface, than those of any other tree of this country. In cutting roads through the woods, this plant forms a great obstruction, on account of the immense size and hardness of its roots.

Mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), has a thin, spiral, and elegant leaf, and grows to a height of not more than fifty feet, with a circumference of about six feet. The bark is smooth and light, and the wood which it furnishes is rather heavier than the Rima; it works short, and will not take a good polish. Its habits are not robust, and it requires a rich alluvial soil to bring it to anything like perfection.

Hinau (*Dicera dentata*).—This tree is also partial to a rich alluvial soil; it grows to the height of sixty or seventy feet, having a circumference of about twelve feet. The wood of this plant is remarkable for its whiteness, but is almost useless on account of the way in which it splits when exposed to either wet or warmth. Its chief use is, that it makes an excellent dye, either a light brown or puce colour, or a deep black, not removable by washing. The natives use it, (that is, the outer skin of the bark,) for the purpose of dyeing the black threads of their garments. It only requires to be pounded and thrown into water, and the article to be dyed immersed in the infusion; of course according to the strength is the deepness of the colour. The leaf of this tree is spiral, and of a bright green; and the bark rough-looking and unsightly.

Matai (*Taxus matai*), a plant with a small yew-tree leaf, a strong smell, and a rough bark. Its wood is peculiarly coloured, being a mixture of red and white, forming a few shades deeper than the grain of the kauri. Its habits are rather robust; it prefers a rich alluvial soil; grows to a height of fifty feet; and measures in diameter from three to five feet. The wood is considered durable, and has the advantage of being easily worked; it is not, however, as yet, much known.

Rata (genus unknown). This is a fine and useful tree, producing a heavy, close-grained, durable red* wood, capable of being turned to almost any purpose of household work, and valuable to the ship-builder, who may find its branches curved to his hand, and requiring but little of the labour of the axe to

* Rata, according to Mr. M'Donnell, is rather brown than red, and like the live oak.

form it to his purpose. It is found in perfection, of all sizes and heights, from twenty to seventy feet high, and from eighteen inches to seven feet in diameter. It prefers a dry stony soil, and varies the pleasantness of its appearance, according to the regular or irregular shape of its trunk. Its branches generally shoot from the top of the main stem, and put forth to some height before a leaf appears. The leaves are small, in the shape of the box, tufted at the top of the tree, forming a crown, and in the distance appear like a cluster of palms growing out of one large stem, rising far above the parent stock by which they are supported.

Besides the trees already mentioned, there are many others of the same character, differing but little in the nature of the wood, and in the purposes for which they can be used. It would require years to discover the nature of the various trees which flourish in this land; but it will appear from the short and very imperfect description given above, that though the Kauri is the monarch of the forest, and the tree most sought after on account of its immense size, there are others whose qualities for particular purposes excel this. The Kauri would never alone answer the purpose of ground-plates for a house; but when they are laid of Puriri, a strong and enduring foundation for a weather-board building is obtained, and the whole superstructure, with all the finishings, inside and outside, may be supplied with advantage from the mighty trunk of this valuable pine. It possesses also a value of which but few other trees can boast; that is, the facility with which it can be worked, from the first stroke at its roots with the axe, to the touch of the master-carpenter, or the last finish of the accomplished artist.

We should add that the attention of the British government has for some years past been turned to the capabilities of the New Zealand woods, especially the cowdie, which has been ascertained to be entirely suitable to the important purposes of ship-building. The cowdie is excellently fitted for masts and spars for large ships, and has been found, on trial, to be of equal gravity with Riga spars, and to possess a greater degree of flexibility, as well as strength, than the very best species of fir procured from the north. The wood is finer grained than any timber of the pine tribe, and the trunks are of a sufficient size to serve for the main and fore top masts of the largest three-deckers.

The Board of Admiralty has lately been in the frequent habit of procuring supplies of cordage timber by contract, for the use of the royal navy. Establishments have been formed for the purpose of procuring spars for shipping, as well as timber for house-building, and several vessels have been built in the New Zealand rivers by English merchants, assisted by the natives.

Flax, or the *Phormium tenax*, is another staple of the country; it grows wild in all parts, and appears to be indigenous and inexhaustible. It is of a good quality, and never fails in the European market, except from the improper manner in which it is dressed by the natives, who have no machinery, and satisfy themselves with separating the fibres of the vegetable, and rolling them upon their thigh with the hands. The fibre is, in fact, twice as strong as that of the common flax, and very nearly equal in tenacity to that of silk. At Sydney it is manufactured both into cordage, and canvass; and if proper machinery were introduced into New Zealand, there can be little doubt that persons living upon the spot, and superintending their own establishments, would produce a very marketable commodity. It is now introduced into the British navy, and experience has proved it to be very serviceable. But this important article of commerce is now becoming so well known, even in England; that it is unnecessary to quote more authorities in its favour. Mr. Yate says, "the flax trade, on the present system, cannot last long. The natives' wants are supplied, and idleness will prevail over their desire for luxury. Could the flax be properly prepared, it would be an almost incalculable source of riches to those engaged in it." The same water-power applicable to saw-mills would propel the machinery necessary for dressing and spinning the flax.

"The flax-plant," says Mr. M'Donnell, "grows in

wild luxuriance throughout the three islands of New Zealand: it is indigenous to the country, and perennial: the leaves averaging from six to ten feet in length. The plant throws an abundance of seed. The hill-flax is of a finer texture, whiter, and stronger, than that grown in the valleys, though the staple may not be quite so long. With attention to the cutting of the flax in the proper season, and common care paid to its cultivation, I feel convinced of its superiority over that of Russia and Manilla; it possesses all the flexibility of the former, it is free from the wiry brittleness of the latter. I can have no hesitation in asserting that thousands of tons of this valuable article of commerce may be shipped off annually from New Zealand to the mother-country; nor do I assert this merely from my own observation and knowledge of the country, but I am borne out by the information that I have received from several of the chiefs and intelligent natives, with whom I have conversed on this subject. I might safely say, that New Zealand could supply all Europe with ease. Fair play has not generally been given to the flax sent home *via* Sydney; in many instances the plant has not been cut in the proper season—a very material point, for then the flax is coarse and wiry, the fibres ragged and not easily cleaned, the staple short, and the colour foxey. Another cause that has operated to render the New Zealand flax objectionable at home, is the twisting of the staple in packing, which prevents the flax hackling freely; not packing it thoroughly dry, and allowing the pressure of the screw to be on the bend. Cut the plant at the right season, let the flax be well dried, carefully packed in lengths, and screwed; then the superiority of the New Zealand hemp over that of Europe will be manifest, and those prejudices that once existed will vanish for ever. All the standing and part of the running rigging of the *Sir George Murray*, a ship of

400 tons, belonging to myself, was laid up from New Zealand flax: it had been over the mast-heads for nearly three years. I can state, that better rope never crossed a ship's mast-head. I have experienced some very heavy gales in the *Sir George Murray*, consequently the rigging had been well tried; when lifted and examined, it was found (barring being slightly chafed) as good as when first put over: the running rigging wore uncommonly well. Her spars, one and all, were of New Zealand pine (cowdie); they were faultless. Cordage and fishing-lines, made from good New Zealand flax, has been proved to be far more durable than any made from European hemp."

The preceding statement of Mr. M'Donnell is confirmed by the evidence of Charles Enderby, Esq., before the Lords' Committee, from which the following is an extract:—

Has the New Zealand flax been within your knowledge used for cordage?—It has; we have used it of our own manufacture, and we use it now. It is brought over in a very rough state. It has not been generally introduced, from its having been imported in a very indifferent state. This is the state in which it comes over (*producing a sample*).

Is it not like ordinary flax?—No, it is not; it is the *Phormium tenax*.

You say you have manufactured it; to what purposes have you applied it?—For rope. It has been manufactured in a variety of different ways; it has been manufactured with tar alone. The fibre is naturally a very harsh and hard fibre; with tar it is still harder. It has been manufactured with a species of caoutchouc or Indian rubber; when immersed in water the caoutchouc separates from it and floats at the top; the fibre is no longer protected. We have combined a composition of caoutchouc with the tar, and find that answer; but there has been a great prejudice against the flax in consequence of its having been badly prepared.

It retains a sort of brittleness?—It does if prepared in a particular way.

Did you ever try it with Kyan's patent?—No, I have not. We use it for whale lines; we prefer it for whale lines to any other description of rope, and the whale lines are the most im-

portant lines we have in our vessel. A whole school of whales may be lost by the parting of a whale line; property to the amount of 2000*l.* or 3000*l.* may depend perhaps on a whale line.

New Zealand flax does not fetch so good a price as other flax, does it?—I think it does not; the greater part we have purchased, and we have purchased extensively, varied from 17*l.* to 24*l.* per ton.

Captain Harris of the Navy was one of the persons that took great interest in attempting to bring it into use in the Navy, was he not?—Yes; it was at his instance we first commenced rope-making, using that flax.

Do you conceive that the objection to the New Zealand flax has arisen from the inferiority of the article, or its having been badly prepared?—Its having been badly prepared.

Do you conceive that it will become an article of considerable export?—I have no doubt of it; the last year there has not been a single bale imported into this country.

Do you think any has been sent to any other country?—I think some has been sent to France, but I do not think it has been sent in any great quantity; some has been sent from this country to France.

Do you, in your firm, make use of New Zealand flax?—We do; we prefer it to Russian hemp.

Can you get it much cheaper than the Russian hemp?—It costs us less than the Russian hemp does; not per ton, but because the same length is lighter; it does not weigh so much per ton; it is more costly, but we can get for the same weight an increased length and an increased strength.

Are you aware whether the Yacht Club have used any of this hemp?—They have.

Do you know whether they are satisfied with it?—I believe not.

Do you know whether it was prepared properly?—It was prepared under Captain Harris's patent. We worked Captain Harris's patent for some time. The *Vernon* frigate had some manufactured on Captain Harris's principle; we used it ourselves; we were the first year extremely favourable to it; the fibre was extremely soft, and the cordage softer than cordage usually is; but we found the whole of the solution separate from the flax, and it was condemned. Afterwards we introduced tar, but the prejudice was so strong against the flax, that it is a very difficult thing to introduce it again to parties who are so prejudiced against it; but I should particularly impress

upon your Lordships, that for whale lines it is considerably preferable to any other, and those are most important in our trade. I prefer it on account of its strength and its pliability also.

Is it to be bought manufactured into cordage?—Yes, we make it ourselves; but there has not been a bale imported this last year.

There might be a great quantity bought?—Yes, an unlimited quantity.

Has there not been a strong opinion expressed that it might be grown in parts of Ireland?—I believe it is growing now in parts of Ireland.

Do you think it might be improved by cultivation?—I do not know that it might be improved by cultivation; I believe it might be improved by treatment immediately after it was cut.

Does it suffer from the way in which it is picked?—In doubling it, the part outside, if wet gets to it, is destroyed. There are two descriptions of New Zealand flax; some growing on the marshes and some on the hills.

Is there a difference in the colour?—There is a considerable difference.

The fern root, of which there are some fifty or sixty species, covers the plains very extensively, and formerly was a more important part of the ordinary food of the New Zealanders than it is at present, when so many other articles have been made available for that purpose. "The New Zealand potato (red and white)," says Mr. M'Donnell, "needs no praise of mine; there are two crops of them annually. There are also two crops of the kumera (red and white): it is a species of the sweet potato, smaller, though far superior in every way; it may be eaten either raw or boiled, is very nutritious, and contains a great portion of saccharine matter." Large quantities of Indian corn are now raised; and there is no lack of cabbages, greens, turnips, a particularly fine species of the yam, with other esculent roots. Peaches are plentiful in the season at Hokianga; figs, grapes, oranges, melons, and the Cape gooseberry, thrive uncommonly well. There are several species of the native fruit, very pleasant

and grateful to the taste. Strawberries and raspberries grow in abundance.

Among the edible plants, for which we are indebted to New Zealand, is the summer spinach (*tetragonia expansa*), which was discovered in Cook's first voyage, by Sir Joseph Banks. Its chief advantage lies in the leaves being fit for use during the summer, in dry weather, when the common spinach is useless, though, perhaps, not of so fine a flavour as that plant. There are also many other indigenous shrubs, and fruits, among which is a spruce-tree, from which Captain Cook made beer; and a tea-tree, which is said to form a good substitute for tea.

New Zealand is fitted by nature for the production in abundance of those three articles, which have always been regarded as the especial signs of the plenty, wealth, and luxury of a country,—corn, wine, and oil. Its fertile plains adapt it to the easy cultivation of grain, for the surplus production of which it will possess a ready market, from its vicinity to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, where, from the high profits of wool growing, grain from foreign countries will always find a ready demand. And the New Zealand harvests may be safely anticipated to be free from the influence of those destructive droughts, which must ever be ruinous to the prospects of agriculture in Australia. The vine has been already found to thrive luxuriantly in the islands, and the possibility of its successful cultivation, both for home consumption and commerce, admits of no doubt. We have previously cited the proof of a strong resemblance to the volcanic soil of Italy, in the Northern Island; and there is good reason to believe that the wines, not only of Italy, but of Spain, Portugal, and the South of France, might be brought to as great perfection as in those countries. Finally, the latitude and climate are suitable to the olive, the plant, *par excellence*, of the sweet South,

and the ancient emblem, at once of plenty, and of peace*.

Among the mineral productions actually discovered are, iron in abundance, coal, bitumen, freestone, marble, and the purest sulphur. The natives use a blue pigment, which would seem to be manganese, and a valuable green stone is found exclusively in the Southern Island, which has thus received from the natives the name of "Tewai Pöunamu," or the place of green stone. This substance is soft when first dug up, but by exposure to the air, becomes as hard as agate, and semi-transparent. The whole country abounds in clay, fit for brick making, and other purposes. Beyond these facts, we are at present able to afford little positive geological information. But a skilful geologist has accompanied the expedition now on its voyage, from whose reports we may expect to acquire a more correct and extensive knowledge of the strata, and mineral wealth, of New Zealand, than has yet reached Europe.

* The following suggestions will be found worthy the attention of emigrants. The chief articles of produce to be first thought of are such as, 1. call for little labour; 2. are not bulky for exportation; 3. suitable for consumption in the colony; 4. affording a quick return.

Fruit-trees have the first requisite. If an emigrant takes out a few bushels of almonds (which we now import from Sicily) they will soon be bearing trees, and either the fruit or the oil is a good article of export. From a hundred weight of raisins of the sun, (from the seeds of which a good vine has been known to be raised,) he might sow several acres; it would be needful only to plant out the seedlings at the end of the year, and then let them stay till they had borne fruit enough to judge of: perhaps one in a hundred would be worth keeping, and the rest being rooted up, their places might be supplied with cuttings from the good sorts, and in a few years there would be a flourishing vineyard. Or from any of the wine countries the *marc* might be procured in a dry state, (it is for fuel they keep it,) which contains all the grape stones. Of walnuts the same be said as of almonds; very profitable in Switzerland. The kumera or sweet potato, which is well known in New Zealand, has been found in America, to make beer exactly like malt; five bushels being equivalent to three.

The olive when once established may be propagated quickly by cuttings; as also the fig.

Plants to be transported by sea should be covered over with a glass hermetically sealed; and never uncovered till they arrive.

It is remarkable that there are no native quadrupeds. The first pigs were left in the islands by Captain Cook, and are now numerous, and highly valued. Some of the hogs grow to an enormous size. Dogs abound, especially at the Bay of Islands; but these animals are not natives, and from the Spanish name *pero*, assigned to them, have been supposed to have been introduced by Juan Fernandez. The cat (*puhihi*) is eaten by the natives, and its skin is highly prized. The New Zealand rat, (*kiora*), which is also an article of food, was probably imported by European vessels. The cattle that have been introduced thrive well, and the soil being well adapted for grasses, would unquestionably supply provender for stock to almost any extent. Whether New Zealand is destined to compete with the Australian colonies, as a pastoral country, may perhaps be questionable; but there is much open country, such as the plains about Cook's Straits, which is favourable both to the constitution of the sheep, and the growth of wool. Dr. Lang mentions that ten bales of wool of superior quality had been forwarded to Sydney, from a missionary estate in the Northern Island, and had fetched a high price: and that wool of equally good quality had been produced in the Island of Manha, Cook's Straits. A small consignment of New Zealand wool has also lately arrived in London, which has been pronounced by competent judges, to surpass both in length of staple, and fineness of texture, any wool ever produced in New South Wales. The abundance of water in New Zealand, will afford peculiar facilities for washing and sorting wools for foreign markets.

There do not appear to be any indigenous reptiles, with the single exception of a species of lizard. No snakes, or venomous creatures, of any description, have hitherto been seen.

The native birds are very numerous, and the

music of the woods is dwelt upon with rapture by travellers. Captain Cook says, "The ship lay at the distance of somewhat less than a quarter of a mile from the shore (in Queen Charlotte's Sound), and in the morning we were awakened by the singing of the birds; the number was incredible, and they seemed to strain their throats in emulation of each other. This wild melody was infinitely superior to any that we had ever heard of the same kind; it seemed to be like small bells most exquisitely tuned; and perhaps the distance, and the water between, might be no small advantage to the sound. Upon inquiry we found that the birds here always began to sing about two hours after midnight, and continuing their music till sunrise, were, like our nightingales, silent the rest of the day."

The feathered tribe, especially of the Southern Island, is yet imperfectly known to naturalists. The wild-fowl, however, such as ducks, geese, woodcocks, curlews, and snipes, are consumed in abundance; and the pigeons are described as peculiarly beautiful in plumage, and exquisitely delicious to the taste. The most complete account that we have met with of the New Zealand birds, is that of Mr. Yate, from which we have abridged the following list.

Tui.—This remarkable bird, from the versatility of its talent for imitation, has, by some, been called the "Mocking Bird;" and, from its peculiar plumage, has by others been denominated "the Parson Bird." It is so restless in its disposition, as to seem incapable of remaining in one situation, or unemployed, for a single moment. There is not a note of any bird of the woods but what it exactly imitates; and, when confined in a cage, it learns with great ease and correctness to speak long sentences. It imitates dogs, cats, turkeys, geese, and, in fact, every sound which is repeated a few times in its hearing. Its size is that of the thrush; and its plumage a beautiful glossy black, with a few very fine white hairy feathers, scattered about the head and breast, a few stronger

ones about the nostrils, and two small clusters of long white feathers hanging down from the neck upon the breast, resembling a pair of clerical bands. Its eye is penetrating, and its voice peculiarly mellow. Its general food is flies and small insects, which it is very expert in catching, supplying itself in a very short time with great abundance. It also feeds upon the berries of various plants, and will not reject earth-worms. This bird seems to associate with every other warbler of the woods; and, next to the ground-lark, is found in the greatest number of all the birds in New Zealand. It is delicious eating. It seems to be of a tender constitution, short lived, and not able to bear the extremes of heat or cold.

Koukou.—The bird so called is a small owl, a native of New Zealand, and partakes of all the character of a common British Owl. Its habits are the same; concealing itself in holes of trees, or in the deep recesses of the woods, during the day, and going out at night to seek for its prey. Its name has been given to it as an imitation of its cry.

Powaitere, a Parrot, or Parroquet.—Of these birds there are several kinds, all of them small, though differing in size; and, with the exception of the *Kaka*, are nearly the same in plumage; a bright green, yellow or red under the throat and tail, and red or yellow about the head. They build their nests in holes of trees, and associate in flocks.

Kaka, a bird of the parrot kind, much larger than any other New Zealand parrot, but possessing all their mischievous qualities, and capable of learning to imitate the human voice to an astonishing degree. Its feathers are of a dark russet colour; round the neck, upon the thighs, and under the tail, beautifully tinged and spotted with deep red. It has a large round dark eye, and the feathers encircling it are shaded with a mixture of yellow and red. This bird feeds upon all kinds of fruit, berries, and farinaceous roots. It bites holes in trees, in which it makes its nest; laying four, and sometimes five eggs, perfectly white. The cry of this bird, when ranging at large in the woods, is harsh and disagreeable in the extreme.

The *Kokorimako* is about the size of the Sparrow, with a small, oblong, dark eye; plumage, a dark brown, tinged with green; with a long beak, gradually coming to a sharp point, and a little curved in the middle. The male is larger, has brighter colours, and more green in its plumage, than the female.

Tataiata.—A small bird, about the size of the wren; its feathers very fine in texture, of a dusky brown colour; the head and breast inclining to white.

Tiaki, or *Purourou*.—This elegant bird is about the size of the Sky-lark, and its plumage, for which it is remarkable, is of a glossy black, except the outer feathers on the back and wings, which are of a deep dusky red, and give it a peculiar appearance. Its legs are strong and black, and its beak like that of the Starling. Its flesh is delicate.

Ngirungiru.—It is a very small bird, not larger than the Tom-tit: its plumage is black and white, having a white breast, and some of the near feathers of each wing tinged with white. It has yellow feet, and a short round black beak.

Toutouwai.—This bird is nearly the size of the sparrow; a little more round in its figure, but about the same length. It has a short strong beak, dark eye, and a short straight tail: its feathers are dark, tinged with white about the breast and tail, with small light-coloured downy feathers hanging over the wings and tail, which give the bird a peculiarly plump appearance.

Piripiri.—A small bird, three inches long; with brown plumage, tinged with yellow and dark purple. Its beak is half an inch long, and very slender. The outer feathers on the breast are white; legs of a dark brown; and the feet yellow.

Parera, or Wild-Duck.—These birds exactly resemble the common English wild-duck. They are of a fine flavour, and abound in all the rivers and lakes in New Zealand. In the Thames they are particularly tame, and plentiful. In almost every other river, north of the Thames, they are remarkable for their timidity and wildness.

Piwakawaka, or *Tirakaraka*.—This restless little bird is continually on the wing, or hopping from twig to twig. It has a head like the bulfinch, with one black and one white streak under the neck, coming to a point in the centre of the throat. Its wings are very sharp and pointed, and as it hops from spray to spray, it spreads its tail in the form of a fan. Its plumage is black and white; and its food flies and small leaf insects, which it pursues and catches with astonishing rapidity. It is a very bold and daring bird, and will fly so close to you, as to allow you to strike it down or catch it with the hand. The natives seldom harm them, as they destroy so many sandflies and musquitoes.

Riroriro.—A very small brown bird, with white feathers under the wings and tail. The plumage on the breast is of a lighter brown than on any other part of the body.

Pihoihoi.—This bird resembles the Canary in shape and size: it is, however, no songster, and its plumage is a spotted

brown. It would not be improperly designated, if called the Ground-lark, which it very much resembles.

Kiwi.—The most remarkable and curious bird in New Zealand. It is about the size of a three months' old turkey, and is covered with feathers, coarse, long, and slender, similar to those of the emus of New Holland: its beak is precisely the same as that of the curlew, and is used to thrust into the ground for earth-worms, upon which it feeds. The eyes are always blinking; the head is small in proportion to the bird, and from the nostrils grow out several long black hairs, or feelers, like the whiskers of a cat; its legs are short, remarkably strong for the size of the bird, and are of the gallinaceous character. It has no appearance of either wing or tail. It makes a kind of hissing noise when in search of prey, and strikes the ground with its strong heavy feet, to rouse the earth-worms, and put them in motion. Its sense of smelling appears to be very acute. These birds hide themselves during the day, and come out of their retreats, which are generally small holes in the earth, or under stones, at night, to seek for their food. They run very fast, and are only to be caught by dogs, by torch-light, which they sometimes kick and bruise severely. They are highly prized, when taken, which is very rarely, by the natives, and their skins are kept, until a sufficient number are collected to make a garment. The flesh is black, sinewy, tough and tasteless. There are but few of these birds to be met with north of Hikurangi, a large mountain at the East Cape; but in this place they abound, and are generally larger than in any other part of the island.

Matata.—A small dusky-coloured bird, with a white and brown spotted breast; a beak like that of the Canary-bird; head long, and covered with light and dark-brown spotted feathers.

Kauaua.—A sparrow-hawk, nothing differing from the sparrow-hawks of England. It is exceedingly swift of wing; and but few birds that it pursues can escape its talons. It is very elegant in its form and plumage; and but for its tiger-like propensities would soon become a petted favourite.

Kahu.—A large and powerful bird, of the hawk species. It has great strength of wing and talon; and alights with such force upon its prey, as at one blow to sever the head from a duck, or to slay outright a full-grown turkey.

Tatariki.—A small brown bird, with a white head, short black beak, black legs, and brown feet, with four claws. It resembles the tom-tit in shape; sings sweetly; but altogether ceases its song during the three Winter months.

Huia.—This bird is found only in the mountainous districts of Taranaki, and further south than Waipu, or the East Cape. It is a black bird, about the size of a nightingale, with long, slender, yellowish legs and feet. The plumage is of a glossy black, and very fine: it has, for its tail, four long, broad, black feathers, tipped with white at the extremity, which gives it a very lively appearance. These feathers are much valued by the natives, and are sent as presents to the natives of the Bay of Islands, to ornament their hair, on grand occasions, or when going out to battle. The most remarkable feature in the appearance of this bird, is the form of its beak, which is slender, and resolves itself into an exact semicircle. It resides in deep long grass; its food is worms and insects, with a small berry called *ponga*. After the skin is taken off, which is always done for the sake of wearing a tuft of feathers in the ear, the flesh is delicious.

Pukeko, a species of water-hen, the size of a well-grown capon. It resides in the swamps; has very long red legs, with three long toes and one short toe on each foot. The eye is particularly small; the beak broad, very strong, and of a deep crimson; the forehead bare of feathers, and of the same deep crimson colour as the beak. The plumage of this bird is rather coarse, of a dark shaded brown, tinged with green, except the neck and breast, which are of a deep and brilliant purple; it has also a small tuft of fine white feathers under the tail, which is very short. These birds are not strong in the wing, but sometimes fly from their native retreats in the morasses, and rob the potato-fields nearest their abode, at which time they are easily snared, and great numbers taken. The New Zealanders say that the flesh is coarse and bitter, and is rejected by them as food.

Kukupa, a large wood-pigeon, very plentiful in New Zealand. This is one of the most beautiful birds the country possesses. It is much larger than the largest wild or tame pigeons in England, and has a plumage unrivalled among the extensive family of doves for splendour and variety; green, purple, and gold are, however, the prevailing colours. It is a heavy-flying bird, which makes it an easy prey to the hawks, with which the woods abound. They are easily killed with a spear or a musket; and if two birds are found upon the same tree, they are either so sluggish or stupid as not to fly when one is either killed or wounded. They feed upon the berries of the *miro*, which are most delicious eating, and in season from January to June. The natives destroy vast numbers of these birds, and value them much, on account of both the quantity and quality of their flesh.

Kotike.—This bird is about the size of the gold-finch ; but has a slender dark beak, nearly an inch long. It is as beautiful as the linnet in plumage, and surpasses him in the delicacy and elegance of its shape.

Kokako.—Called by some the New Zealand crow. Its plumage is a very dark green, and is not much varied in any part of the body.

Pipiwawaroa.—This is a bird of passage, and only remains here during about three months of the high Summer. It is a small bird, of very beautiful and varied plumage.

Kohaperoa.—This bird is remarkable for its long body, and short cock's beak. Its plumage is spotted. This bird is one of the sweetest songsters of the wood ; but it is only seen or heard for about four months in the height of Summer.

Tuturiwata.—This is a small delicate bird, not much larger than the thrush. Its plumage is spotted brown.

The **Takahikahi** is nearly of the same size as the Tuturiwata, with beak and legs precisely the same. It differs from it, however, in its plumage, and in its general habits. It has most beautifully spotted feathers, gold, light brown and purple.

Kotaretare.—This bird is a species of the king-fisher. It is about the size of the jay, and its plumage is rich and varied.

Matuku wrepo.—This bird is a species of the crane ; and is upwards of three feet long and three feet in height. It dwells in swamps and marshes, and is very timid.

Putoto.—A small black bird, about the size of the thrush, found in the swamps of New Zealand, which it appears never to leave.

Pukunui.—A bird so called from the largeness and rotundity of its breast, about the size of the crow, and remarkable for the deep red with which the feathers are tinged upon the back and under the wings.

Katatai.—This bird answers nearest to the godwit of any I am acquainted with. It feeds upon the sea-shore, and in sandy grounds. It is much sought after by the natives ; but it is most difficult to procure, being roused by the slightest noise, and very swift of wing.

There are not any sea birds, or birds which are confined to the beach, that are peculiar to New Zealand. The rocks in the bays and rivers abound with feathered inhabitants, who come to make their nests, and rear their young. There are the petrel, cormorant, curlew, a great variety of the shag and the albatross, the gannet and the penguin, the great auk and tern, with all the variety of gulls. The albatross has been seen measuring from tip to tip of the wing, sixteen, and from that

to nineteen feet, with a plumage most splendidly profuse, white tinged with light pink. The natives of New Zealand are very anxious to obtain these birds on account of their feathers. They will remain out in their canoes many days, and think themselves amply repaid if they should shoot or otherwise take one. The down on the breast is the part most sought after. They skin the bird, and hang the skin, with the feathers on it, to dry in the sun; then cut the feathers off to ornament their canoes, and cut into round tufts the skin with the down on, which they place in their ears, the beautiful whiteness of the down forming a striking contrast to the dirty face and black hair of the wearer. The gannet and the penguin are the other birds in the greatest request for their feathers. All the war canoes are ornamented from stem to stern: and when the feathers are first laid on look remarkably neat. Those with which the handles of clubs are ornamented, are taken from under the wing of the kaka, or great brown parrot.

From the accounts given by Captain Cook, and reiterated by all subsequent writers, every part of the coast, and all the inland waters, abound with excellent fish. "The ship," says Cook, "seldom anchored in any station, or with a light gale passed any place, that did not afford us enough, with hook and line, to serve the whole ship's company, especially to the southward. Where we lay at anchor, the boats, with hook and line, near the rocks, could take fish in any quantity, and the nets seldom failed of producing a still more ample supply; so that, both times when we anchored in Cook's Strait, every mess in the ship, that was not careless and improvident, salted as much as lasted many weeks after they went to sea. Of this article the variety was equal to the plenty." He then goes on to enumerate mackerel, lobsters, oysters, &c., including nearly all the most delicate fish of Europe, and a great many which he had never seen or heard of before. The lakes produce conger-eels, of an enormous size and excellent flavour, which the natives dry and preserve in an ingenious manner.

"We have," says Mr. Yate, "a rich supply of

excellent salt-water fish; but nothing more than eels in any of the fresh-water streams or lakes in New Zealand. Those most plentiful, and of greatest note, are, soles, mackerel, cod fish, a species of salmon, whiting, snapper, mullet, beam, skate, gurnards, and a few smaller kinds, some not so large as a sprat; with an abundance of cray-fish, oysters, shrimps, prawns, mussels, and cockles. An immensely large mussel, measuring from eleven to thirteen inches, is found in great abundance at Kaipara, a harbour on the western coast; and some few of this fish are picked up in the Bay of Islands. These inhabitants of the deep form a never-failing resource for the supply of native food: but fishing is now not much regarded, except in the mackerel season, when several tribes go together to the little creeks where these fish frequent, and always succeed in capturing some hundreds of thousands before they return, the greater part of which they preserve for winter stock. They always catch these fish in the darkest nights, when they are able to see the direction the shoal takes, from the phosphorescent appearance which their motion causes upon the water. They surround them with their nets, which are several hundred yards long, and drag them in vast numbers to the shore, where the contents are regularly divided among the people to whom the net belonged."

Lastly, New Zealand is, as has already been stated, the head-quarters of the whale fishery in the South Seas. The whales resort to New Zealand for the purpose of calving, and are captured in great numbers. The ordinary shipping lists of vessels engaged in the trade between Sydney and the Bay of Islands, do not, by any means, comprehend the whole of the shipping which resort to the New Zealand Seas, or which frequent the harbour in Cook's Straits, or those of Kaipara, Hokianga, or Stewart's Island. The whole extent of shipping, considerable as it now is, would,

without doubt, be greatly augmented, if the causes were removed which now prevent so many ships from entering the New Zealand ports. These causes have consisted in the absence of proper police regulations, and of the requisite legal authority to suppress mutiny and desertion. But it is to be hoped, that the measures about to be adopted by the British Government, will effectually check these evils, and render the harbours of New Zealand, as inviting, in all other respects, as they are in respect of position and natural advantages.

CHAPTER V.

THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.—THEIR NUMBERS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS. — THEIR CAPACITY FOR CIVILIZATION AND DISPOSITION TOWARDS BRITISH SETTLERS.—OPINIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE INTRODUCTION OF A BRITISH COLONY.

THE actual number of the natives of New Zealand is very small,—quite insignificant, indeed, in proportion to the extent of the country they inhabit. We do not know the number accurately, but we believe the entire population of both Islands does not, at the utmost, exceed 160,000. Mr. Foster, who accompanied Captain Cook, estimated the population of the Northern Island at 100,000 : and in a letter from the Rev. Wm. Williams, one of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, to the Secretary of that Society, dated 10th February, 1834, it is stated, “I believe the population of this (the Northern) Island does not exceed 106,000, of which, about 4,000 are in connexion with our station at Kaitaia to the northward, 6,000 with the Wesleyan station at Hokianga, and 12,000 connected with our four stations in the

Bay of Islands. The number in the Thames is about 4,800; while those at Waikato, a district in the same parallel with the Thames, and on the western coast, are about 18,000. Along the coast of the Bay of Plenty, and as far as Hicks' Bay, are about 15,600. From Hicks' Bay to Hawkes' Bay, the number is about 27,000, concentrating in two principal places. There are now no other inhabitants in the southern part of the Island, except in the neighbourhood of Entry Island, where the number is about 18,000*."

Comparing this estimate with other statements, particularly those of Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Polack†, there is reason to think the opinion of the last-mentioned writer to be pretty correct, in supposing the population to be in the proportion of five persons to every three square miles, which, taking the extent, in round numbers, at 95,000 square miles, gives 158,300 as the total number of the aboriginal inhabitants of the New Zealand Group.

"The New Zealander," says a recent writer, "possesses a character which, at no distant period, may become an example of the rapidity with which the barbarian may be wholly refined, when brought into contact with a nation which neither insults nor oppresses him, and which exhibits to him the influence of a benevolent religion, in connexion with the force of practical knowledge." We shall endeavour, briefly, in the first place, to describe his habits and character as a savage; and then cite some facts which prove that his capacity, intelligence, and moral feelings, are undoubtedly such, as afford the most promising hopes, both of his own civilization, and of his future usefulness as a member of British Colonial Society.

The New Zealanders seem to belong to the same

* Minutes of Evidence—Lords' Committee, 1838.

† *Ibid.*

race as the other islanders of the South Seas*, and their language is radically similar to that of the inhabitants of Otaheite and the Sandwich group. Their colour varies from black to an olive tinge. They are both physically and intellectually superior to the New Hollanders; but, although their capabilities of cultivation are great, they are yet essentially a savage people. We will not attempt to disguise the black side of the picture. They are dirty in their persons, and sometimes overrun with vermin. They have hitherto scarcely known the meaning of arts, trades, industry, or coin; they have no roads, beyond footpaths, from place to place. Their liberty depends upon the protection which each individual can give himself; consequently, although the territory is divided among various independent tribes, there is no regular system of law, or government, in any. Their most conspicuous passion is war, and they kill and sometimes eat their vanquished enemies, scalping and exhibiting their heads as trophies. This latter practice may remind us that the head of Oliver Cromwell was exhibited for several years over the doors of Westminster Hall, and that it is not a century since the heads of the rebel lords of 1745 were exposed to the public gaze on Temple Bar†. But we regret to add, infanticide is still not uncommon, particularly of the female offspring. The spirit of revenge is implacable in their breasts; the law of retaliation is their only rule for the reconciliation of differences, and their hatred of their enemies is deep and deadly.

* Dr. Lang considers them to be of Asiatic origin. See an ingenious note at p. 60 of his *New Zealand* in 1839.

† "If," says Gibbon, in his *Decline and Fall*, "in the neighbourhood of the commercial and literary town of Glasgow, a race of cannibals has really existed, we may contemplate in the period of the Scottish history, the opposite extremes of savage and civilized life. Such reflections tend to enlarge the circle of our ideas, and to encourage the pleasing hope, that New Zealand may produce, in some future age, the Hume of the Southern Hemisphere."

Many of them are covetous of accumulating property, and thief with little scruple. The licentiousness of the women is subjected to no restraint until after marriage. Polygamy prevails, and it is usual for the head wife to commit suicide after her husband's death. They have a propensity for ridicule and insult; and in short, with the physical powers and passions of men, they have at present the intellect of children, and in moral principle, are too often little above the level of the brute creation. Such are the unhappy characteristics of a thoroughly savage nation. Their religion is a confused Pantheism, which has no moral influence. They entertain a superstitious dread of an "Atua" or supreme being, and adore the sun, moon, and stars, with many minor divinities. It is curious, that they regard the Creation as the work of three principal Deities operating together, and also hold, that the first woman was made from the first man's ribs, their term for bone being *eeve*. They have an order of priests, or *tohungas*, who are "keepers of the Gods," and act as physicians; in which respect, however, their labours are light, as diseases are stated to be almost unknown. When the body of a chief killed in battle is to be eaten, the priest gives the first command for roasting it, and when roasted, eats the first mouthfuls of flesh as the dues of the Gods. The priests also exercise very summary powers;—one of them is represented as killing, with his own hands, a woman who went on board a ship contrary to his orders, and a man, on another occasion, for stealing potatoes.

Their personal appearance is, for the most part, very fine; both men and women are very tall and well made, and some are very handsome, although their faces are disfigured by tattooing. The children, according to Mr. Earle, are so fine and powerfully made, that each might serve as a model for an infant Hercules. The forms of the men are athletic,

and those of the young women are graceful, and **their** limbs delicately rounded. The latter have expressive eyes, and a profusion of long silky hair. Mr. Nicholas says, in describing a chieftain,—“There was an **easy** dignity in the manners of this man, and I could **not** behold, without admiration, the graceful elegance of his deportment, and the appropriate accordance of his action. Holding the pattoo-pattoo in his hand, he walked up and down along the margin of the river, with a firm and manly step, arrayed in a plain mat, which being tied over his right shoulder, descended with a kind of Roman negligence, down to his ancles; and, to the mind of a classical beholder, might well represent the toga, while his towering stature, and perfect symmetry, gave even more than Roman dignity to the illusion.” In another place he says, “Duaterra’s two sisters were the most remarkable among these, one of whom was distinguished for her uncommon beauty, and the other for the facetious vivacity of her manners. The former appeared about seventeen, and would have been deemed, even in England, where there are so many rivals for the palm of beauty, a candidate of the strongest pretensions. Her regular features, soft and prepossessing, displayed an engaging delicacy, the effect of which was heightened by the mild lustre of her eye; and her cheek, lightly tinged with the roseate hue of health, needed not the extraneous embellishment of paint, to which some of our finest belles are so fond of resorting. In her figure she was slender and graceful, while the artless simplicity of her manners gave additional interest to her charms.”

Lieut. Breton says,—“They are a fine race of people, being well formed, athletic and active.” He then gives some extraordinary instances of their activity and strength, while employed as sailors on board of English vessels. Mr. Savage says,—“The natives

are of a very superior order, both in point of personal appearance and intellectual endowments. The men are usually from five feet eight inches to six feet in height, well proportioned, and exhibit evident marks of great strength. The colour of the natives, taken as a mean, resembles that of an European gipsy; but there is considerable difference in the shades, varying between a dark chesnut, and the light agreeable tinge of an English brunette."

Their food is simple, consisting chiefly of vegetables and fish; they had no flesh meat, or fermented liquors, till they became acquainted with British settlers; they naturally dislike intoxicating drinks, and, indeed, drink very sparingly of any liquid. This simple diet, their freedom from care and laborious occupation, their constant habit of living in the open air, and the natural salubrity of their climate, keep their bodies in admirable health, as is proved by the rapidity with which they recover from severe and dangerous wounds. Their superstition is, however, fatal to the increase of their numbers; for example, no sick person is allowed to remain in their cabins. A patient seized with inflammation of the lungs, rheumatism, or any disease, is obliged to live in the open air day and night, at all seasons; and the most tender females are delivered of their children out of doors. Many of them are, no doubt, killed by exposure in this manner to cold and rain. On being remonstrated with against thus exposing themselves to cold, they have made answer, "If Atua wished it, so it must be; they could not strive with the great Spirit." The practice of polygamy, and that of occasional suicide, by females under the influence of jealousy, have also tended to diminish the population.

Their dress consists of a great many different articles, made chiefly of the flax of the country, and suited to different seasons of the year; the outer gar-

ment, which they use in cold and wet weather, is very warm, and completely impervious to the rain.

When not at war, they are engaged in the cultivation of their vegetables, or getting in the harvest, or in fishing, or in making distant excursions, or in the social festivities and amusements with which the tribes frequently entertain each other. Many of them possess great humour and liveliness, and they will converse in their animated manner for hours together. If a New Zealander is struck, even in jest, the blow must be returned. A curse is considered as an unpardonable injury, and they often relieve themselves by suicide from a sense of disgrace. Their affections are very strong. When they meet after a long separation, they join their noses together, (which is a usual mode of salutation,) and will remain in that posture, sobbing and crying, for half an hour; the same takes place, as might be supposed, previous to a separation; the women cry, and cut themselves with sharp shells; till the blood flows profusely. In their war dances; the sounds of scorn and hatred which they utter; added to the ferocious expression of their countenances; and the violent motion of their frames, are calculated to inspire the highest degree of terror.

Their character, according to Captain Cook, is distinguished by modesty from that of the other inhabitants of the South Seas. They are as ardent in friendship and love, as they are cruel in jealousy and revenge.

There is a natural politeness and grandeur in their deportment, a yearning after poetry, music, and the fine arts, a wit and eloquence, that remind us, in reading all the accounts of them, and in conversing with those who have resided among them, of the Greeks of Homer. Their language is rich and sonorous, abounding in metaphysical distinctions, and they uphold its purity most tenaciously, although they had

no knowledge of writing until the missionaries reduced their dialect to a grammatical form. It is radically the same with that of Tahiti, and of the kindred nations. They have an abundance of poetry, of a lyrical kind, of which we have seen many specimens, in a metre which seems regulated by a regard to quantity, as in Greek and Latin. They are passionately fond of music. Mr. Nicholas speaks of "a plaintive and melodious air, which seemed not unlike some of our sacred music in many of its turns, as it forcibly reminded me of the chanting in our cathedrals." They excel in carving, of which their war canoes, carrying one hundred men, are specimens—they display their natural talents also in their pursuit of astronomy. Mr. Nicholas assures us, also, that "they remain awake during the greater part of the night in the summer season, watching the motions of the heavens, and making inquiries concerning the time when such and such a star will appear. They have given names to each of them, and divided them into constellations, and have, likewise, connected with them some curious traditions, which they hold in superstitious veneration. If the star they look for does not appear at the time it is expected to be seen, they become extremely solicitous about the cause of its absence, and immediately relate the traditions which they have received from the priests concerning it." Baron Hügel, a distinguished botanist, who visited the island, affirms, as do the missionaries, that there is not, in the northern island at least, a single tree, vegetable, or even weed, a fish, or a bird, for which the natives have not a name; and that those names are universally known. Baron Hügel was at first incredulous about this; he thought that, with a ready wit, they invented names; but, on questioning other individuals in distant places, he found them always to agree.

The most striking of their social institutions is that of chieftainship. Society is divided into three principal gradations: the Areekees, or chieftains; the Rangatiras, being the gentry, or middle class; and the Cookees, or slaves. The Rangatiras are bound to serve the Areekees only in war; but the Cookees are held in complete slavery by the combination of the other two orders. Prisoners taken in war, if permitted to live, are reduced to the condition of slaves. The ransom of a slave is easily effected, but slavery is, notwithstanding, a source of grievous evils to the lower classes of natives, which the introduction of British laws appears to be the only effectual mode of suppressing. The upper classes, whilst they have a certain feeling of honour, often treat their inferiors with great barbarity, against which there is, at present, no adequate control.

The habitations of the natives are in little villages or groups of huts, scattered thinly along the coast and harbours; the mountains of the interior not being inhabited. The villages are sometimes on the top of a hill or promontory, and within a rude fortification, called a pah. Wars are constantly occurring between the different tribes; and when once begun, they pass from one tribe to another, till the whole country is in an uproar. Feuds are prolonged by the custom of every chief exacting payment in kind for the relatives whom he may have lost in battle. There is, however, an officer, bearing the venerable character of herald, or peace-maker, whose mediation is employed to bring about reconciliations.

The practice of the taboo, though productive of some inconveniences, has been found of great use in dealing with the natives. It is a superstition by which persons or things are invested with a sacred character. The tabooed person is obliged to separate himself from the rest of the community; and the

tabooed thing, whether it be a heap of provisions, a burial place, an article of domestic use, or a tract of land, is invariably defended against even the touch of a New Zealander.

In considering the New Zealanders, as under the influence of a civilizing process, they will appear to be susceptible and desirous of improvement to a remarkable degree. They have exhibited curiosity, ambition, and powers of observation and imitation, which render them admirable learners; they manifest, especially, discernment in their estimation of the value of things. They know full well the difference between a mere trinket, and what is really useful. Although ignorant of the art of writing, they make a good facsimile of European penmanship. They are fond of trying to speak English, and their desire of European clothes, and other comforts, is represented as very general. They are well acquainted with the geography of their own country, and their curiosity to see distant lands is proved by the frequent instances in which natives have made voyages to England and elsewhere. The progress they make in learning to read their own language, together with the construction of their arms, and of their war-mats, which are very elegantly bordered, alone indicate a higher capacity for civilization, than that of the helpless New Hollanders, or the generality of the islanders of the Pacific.

With such a foundation to begin upon, it is not wonderful that the labours of the missionaries should have met with great success. The missionaries have, in fact, accomplished a revolution in New Zealand, and have prepared the way for an enlightened colony, that would not only protect, but co-operate with their labours. They have taught their Christian converts, a knowledge of agriculture, and the mechanical arts, and have organized schools for both sexes, in which several thousands have been taught to read, and have

acquired the elements of European instruction. As a proof of the thinking powers of the natives, they have been known occasionally to dispute the missionaries' interpretation of the Scriptures. Their eagerness, indeed, to be taught anything and everything, is attested by every writer, and by all the voyagers that have held intercourse with them.

Dr. Lang assures us, that "the best helmsman, on board a vessel by which he once returned to England, was Toki, a New Zealander." "Nothing," says Dr. Lang, "could divert his attention from the compass, or the sails, or the sea; and whenever I saw him at the helm, and especially in tempestuous weather at night, I could not help regarding it as a most interesting and a most hopeful circumstance in the history of man, that a British vessel of four hundred tons, containing a valuable cargo, and many souls of Europeans, should be steered across the boundless Pacific, in the midst of storm and darkness, by a poor New Zealander whose fathers had, from time immemorial, been eaters of men."

When among civilized people, either in England or in New South Wales, they have accommodated themselves with wonderful facility to the habits of civilized life, and have even excited surprise by the propriety and gentleness of their manners; nothing, it is said, meets with a more ready sale, at the missionaries' stations, than a cargo of soap and English blacking. The natives enter largely into commercial transactions in the sale of flax, timber, potatoes, and pork, with the ships that visit their coasts, and such is their credit, that some of them have been trusted with 1500*l.* worth of goods.

At the missionaries' stations, their moral character is said to be greatly improved; it is so far certain, that they observe Sundays with decency, and exhibit propriety of behaviour during divine service. The

influence of the missionaries among them is so great, that they have occasionally succeeded in preventing hostilities between rival tribes: the missionaries are regarded as the harbingers of peace and good order, and when they pay occasional visits to distant villages, they receive assistance from the natives, who are anxious to receive them. Before the arrival of the missionaries, they had no written language; but several portions of the Bible and other books have been translated into their language, and many have learnt both reading and writing, and the elements of arithmetic.

Our space does not permit us to detail the characters of the various New Zealanders who have at different times visited England. Anecdotes of them will be found in other publications*. But we cannot omit referring to the instance of Naiti, who is well known as having resided in London, and mixed much in the society of the capital for the last two years. He is a younger son of a chief of the Kapiti tribe, who are settled on both sides of Cook's Straits; his immediate family residing on the island of Mana, in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Rauparo, the chief of this tribe, was notorious for his cruelty, but Naiti, his young kinsman, abhorred his ferocious habits, and always spoke of him as a very bad man. Naiti is about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, and of a stout, well-made figure: he is slightly tattooed. He came to Europe in a French whaler, having been attracted by a promise that he should see Louis Philippe; but although he landed in France, he never enjoyed the promised gratification. After a short time, he was brought to England, and resided with a private family during the whole of his stay. His behaviour during this period has been

* See particularly *The New Zealanders*, [Library of Entertaining Knowledge;] and *The British Colonization of New Zealand*.

uniformly decorous and gentlemanly, adapting himself with facility to the customs of this country, neat in his dress, and polite to everybody. Naiti latterly found his way about London without difficulty, paid visits like other gentlemen to his acquaintances, and was noticed by persons of rank and distinction, and often received into the first society of the metropolis. He had acquired the English language with tolerable fluency, as well as all the habits of a civilized Englishman; he was remarkable for his unvarying adherence to truth in the most trifling matters, as well as for an amiableness of character that scarcely ever permitted him to speak ill of any one. Naiti, however, though in the midst of the luxuries and conveniences of the British metropolis, and receiving uniform kindness and attention from a large circle of friends, was never for a moment tempted to withdraw his affection from his native land. When the New Zealand Company despatched their preliminary expedition in May last, Naiti was selected for the office of interpreter to the expedition, which he gladly accepted, as an opportunity of returning home in an honourable station in the English service. His gratitude, however, to his English friends was unbounded, and when the ship left Gravesend, where a number of the promoters of the expedition had assembled to take their last farewell, Naiti left the shore in the boat in a flood of tears, unable to control the emotion he felt in parting from his kind benefactors. He has carried with him the regard of all who knew him, as an excellent and amiable specimen of a race whose national qualities only require to be cherished and cultivated, in order to raise them to that grade in the scale of humanity to which they are, at no distant day, evidently destined to rise*.

* The following is a copy of Naiti's farewell letter from Plymouth,

The views of the natives in regard to the settlement of a large body of Europeans amongst them, must of course form an important point for the consideration of emigrants. But their cordial reception of the missionaries, and their ready intercourse with British settlers and others concerned in trade and shipping for many years past, appear to place beyond a doubt the desire they entertain to welcome British settlers amongst them. New Zealand is, in fact, already a considerable, though an irregular, British Colony. Settlers who have both injured and insulted the natives, continue to reside there, under, we may say, the forbearance of the natives, whose vengeance they have, over and over again, justly provoked.

If these lawless settlers have received from the aborigines the utmost degree of toleration;—if, as we have already shown, the missionaries have always been, and still are, regarded with a respect bordering on veneration,—is it not reasonable to suppose that in an orderly and peaceable British Colony, carrying with it the arts, conveniences, and comforts of European civilization,—acting on uniform principles of justice, fair dealing, and kindness, in all transactions with the natives, and regarding their welfare as an object inseparably connected with that of the prosperity of the Colony itself,—should be cordially

to a gentleman in London, to whose kindness he was much indebted:—

Ship Tory, Plymouth Sound, May 12, 1839.

My dear Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for giving me a watch;—I hope I shall think all about you;—I shall take great care of it;—I am very much pleased to see in the paper about more ships come to New Zealand;—I like my ship very much;—very good people on board. I have been at Plymouth four days, and I went up a hill called Mount Edgecumbe. I hope people will soon make in New Zealand a place like Plymouth and Devonport. Remember me to all my friends, and believe me

Your friend,

NAITI.

welcomed by the natives of New Zealand? The question, we think, admits of an easy solution; but to place the matter in the clearest light, we proceed to cite testimonies and opinions bearing upon this particular point.

We shall first quote the sentiments of the Rev. William White, of the Wesleyan mission, who has for many years lived in intimate connexion with the natives, especially on the west coast. In a letter to the Rev. Dr. Hinds, dated 11th September, 1837, Mr. White says* :—

The next question in order, viz., Have you any anecdotes illustrative of the capacity, intelligence, and moral feelings of the natives?—I can adduce a great number of anecdotes, tending to illustrate all and every one of the points to which your inquiry refers, and I shall proceed to name a few

* * * * *

A person, with whose transactions I had opportunity of being acquainted, was so thoroughly satisfied, from previous experience, of the moral integrity of the Christian natives in the Hokianga river, he let them have, *on credit*, about fifteen hundred pounds' worth of goods. I would, however, remark, by the way, that in my opinion, this is *not* the most judicious plan, even were there no other objection than simply the difficulty of teaching men, emerging from a state of barbarism and ignorance, the importance of punctuality in the time of making their payments. I have by me a number of written testimonies bearing on this point, from a number of respectable Europeans. The most valuable and important is contained in a letter addressed by the most respectable, intelligent, and experienced merchants in the Bay of Islands to a Mr. Woon, a subordinate agent employed in the Wesleyan mission. In speaking of the comparative moral honesty of the Christian New Zealanders and the English settlers, he states he would rather trust the former with one hundred pounds than the latter with one pound.

The next instance which I shall name has an important bearing on the reacquisition by the New Zealand chiefs of the landed property of the English in that country. A short time prior to my leaving Hokianga to return to this country, a

* See *The British Colonization of New Zealand*.

number of Christian chiefs waited upon me, for the purpose of entrusting to me a commission, to be executed for them in England, the substance of which is as follows : first, find out the persons who purchased Okara, (Herd's Point,) an estate purchased by Captain Herd for the late New Zealand Company in 1826 or 1827, and ask them if they intend to occupy their land ; secondly, in case they do not intend to occupy it, ask them to allow you, on our account, to remit to them the price which they originally paid for it, that we may again occupy the place ; thirdly, tell them, if they will not accede to either, we will take possession of it.

There is still another fact, which may be of sufficient interest and importance to introduce here, showing the kind and extent of confidence placed by the New Zealanders in those whom they know to be their friends.

When they were fully satisfied that it was necessary and expedient that I should visit England, a number of chiefs, say fourteen, at different times waited upon me, and stated that they had no hope that any other European would interest himself to the same extent, and in the same way, that I had done in their temporal welfare, and having no confidence in themselves or their friends, that they should be unable to resist the tempting offers which would be made to them in my absence to sell their estates, and alive to the ultimate misery of being disinherited, they requested me to accept of the guardianship of their estates. This I most cheerfully acceded to, taking care to make ample provision for their security in case of my decease. Many more than this number I have named made the same offer, but I had not time to finish the necessary arrangements.

In reply to the query, "Have you any reason to believe that a settlement from England would be well received or opposed by the natives ?" Mr. White adds :—Taking it for granted, that I clearly understand the project of such a settlement, and the principles by which it would be governed, or to speak more clearly, such a settlement as I should conceive would be most in accordance with the honourable, great, and Christian nation whence the project emanates, I should say, that such a settlement, most certainly, would not be opposed by the natives ; but, on the contrary, I have the most substantial reasons to believe, that such a settlement would be hailed by the natives generally, if not universally, as the greatest boon which the British people could confer upon them.

The following facts form the ground of my opinion on this interesting subject. 1st. I am not aware of the existence

of one tribe in New Zealand, who does not wish for the residence of Europeans amongst them. 2nd. All the tribes with whom I am acquainted, are not only anxious for the residence of white men amongst them, but will generally expend much time, and be at great pains, to secure them to reside with them; even men of the lowest grade, rather than be without them. 3rd. I have been personally and repeatedly applied to by all the principal chiefs on the western coast from 35° to 38° 30' south latitude, to use my influence, if possible, to secure respectable Europeans to reside amongst them; and in some cases, the applications have been so frequently and urgently repeated, that I have been ashamed to meet parties who have made the applications. And I have frequently been reproached "because," said they, "you have got white people for other tribes, and why can you not do so for us?"

The preceding statements, however, do not, I conceive, meet the present case, inasmuch as the numerous chiefs, in their various and urgent applications for Europeans to reside amongst them, never, I believe, embraced in their views on the subject, such a settlement as that which the New Zealand Association now proposes to establish. Nevertheless, I have conversed freely with some of the most influential chiefs on the western coast, on the subject of a British colony; and have stated that should such an event ever take place, that New Zealand customs and usages would most certainly fall into disuse; and that British law would as certainly be established on the island: and to the best of my recollection, I never heard the slightest whisper of disapprobation. But on the contrary, and especially at Kaipara, by far the most important district on the western coast of New Zealand, and certainly the very best harbour yet discovered, the chiefs proposed, a short time before I left New Zealand, that I should, if possible, on my arrival in England, induce at least a hundred families to go out and settle with them in a body. "Then," said they, "we shall have a pah—a place of refuge—and quietly pursue our several avocations, without the various interruptions which occur in the present state of things;" plainly intimating that should such a colony be established wars and rumours of wars would cease.

This is also my opinion; not of one day's growth, or suggested by the occurrences of yesterday, but imbibed and matured by observation and experience through a course of many years. Let it, however, be distinctly understood, that my observations not only refer to particular tribes and districts, but to the whole island, on which I lived, with some interrup-

tions, from May, 1823, to January, 1837. And I further observe, that it has long been my most ardent wish, in behalf of the natives of New Zealand, that such a colony as is now contemplated should be formed; and that a perfect establishment, that is, the British nation in miniature, governed by equitable laws; influenced by truly Christian principles; and prompted by evangelical and philanthropic motives. Provided always, that the British government distinctly recognise and guarantee to the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, their rights and independence as a nation. Such an establishment, I hesitate not to say, is not only what the present circumstances and condition of New Zealand requires, but what is most ardently and universally desired by the natives themselves.

* * * * *

But there is another view of the subject to be taken, and that view exclusively concerns those who contemplate the transplantation of themselves and families to the shores of New Zealand. I mean their personal safety. This I think is satisfactorily answered by the fact, that since the first residents took up their abode in New Zealand in 1814, up to the period I left the island to return to this country, not one single instance which I can recollect, or have heard of, has occurred, of any European or any other foreign settler having lost his life. Instances of plunder have occurred, in which a loss of property has been sustained; but in most cases, when this has taken place, the persons who have sustained loss of property have been in fault. This, however, has not invariably been the case, as some cases of oppression have occurred on the part of the natives of a very aggravated character. Such cases have been rare, nor are they likely to occur again, even should no British colony be established on the island.

There is another question which has lately been put to me, and as it has a bearing on this point, it may not be amiss to meet it here. When replying to the question of personal safety, by referring to the fact of so many missionaries and their families living for so many years on the island in perfect safety, it has once and only once been asked, "But is it not to be attributed to the superstitious respect which the ignorant New Zealanders pay to the persons of those who sustain the priest's office?" In reply to this, I hesitate not to say, No, it is not. And if missionaries are more secure in New Zealand than other persons, it is to be attributed exclusively to the character which they have established in the understandings and consciences of the New Zealanders, for disinterestedness of motive and benevolence of heart in their general intercourse

with them for many years. If this be considered a fair representation of the fact, the inference is unavoidable, that if settlers and colonists take care to be governed and influenced by truly Christian principles and motives, they will secure to themselves the same respect, confidence, and safety.

"The New Zealanders," says Mr. Yate, "are by no means suspicious of foreigners. It is true they dislike the French, and have done so ever since the destruction of Captain Marion, in the Bay of Islands; but the English and Americans, notwithstanding the many injuries they have inflicted on the natives, are always cordially welcomed, and in most instances sought after and encouraged. I have known a thousand Europeans and Americans in the Bay of Islands at one time; it was the case in March, 1834, yet no jealousy was expressed by the natives that, from their numbers, they intended to take possession of the island, or that they wished to do so. I believe a severe struggle would ensue before they would allow any force to take possession of their soil, or of any portion of it, without what they deemed an equivalent."

"We spoke frequently," says Mr. Earle, "to our friend George, as well as to several others of their powerful chieftains, respecting the erection of a small fort, with a British garrison, and of permanently hoisting the English flag. They always expressed the utmost delight at the idea; and from all I have seen of them I feel convinced it would prove a most politic measure. George (who had visited Port Jackson) said, 'This country is finer than Port Jackson; yet the English go and settle there. Our people are much better than the black natives of New South Wales; and yet you English live amongst them in preference to us.' This is curious and important. The most powerful chieftains of New Zealand consider it almost a personal insult that we settle among the Australian negroes rather than amongst them. They are offended

that we do not colonize their country; and with good reason, for they see the substantial benefits that would accrue to them from the establishment of our laws and the rest of our civilization*.

All the labour in these islands is undoubtedly at the command of those Europeans who should establish in them just laws and government, and be willing to treat the natives with liberality. The missionaries have demonstrated this; they have shown that the natives have an inherent curiosity and industry, which lead them to work under Europeans voluntarily for their own amusement and improvement. To show their great thirst for knowledge, we might quote the accounts of their thronging round the missionary mechanics with expressions of amazement and delight, when they saw the wonders of the anvil, and the forge, the saw, the lever, and the axe, and thus explained the idolatry with which the ancients commemorated the authors of those now common, but once novel, and always admirable inventions. One chieftain burst into tears on being introduced to a rope-walk at Sydney, and exclaimed, in the bitterness of his regret, "New Zealand, no good!". Another worked his passage to England purely from a desire to carry back knowledge to his countrymen; but unfortunately he was not permitted to go ashore. These were not irreclaimable minds in which such noble sentiments existed.

* We have been favoured with an original letter written in the New Zealand language, by a chief at Coromandel Harbour, addressed to Captain Nagle of the Ship *Neptune*, in March, 1838. The following is a literal translation:—

"Friend Captain Nagle, bring me from England a pair of very large thick blankets and likewise a double-barrel gun; bring plenty of them, friend; be quick, and come; do not deceive us; and friend, be certain and come here and do not be long, and bring our child home; and friend do not be long and bring us plenty of casks of tobacco to buy land for yourself.

"Coromandel Harbour, New Zealand,
March 27th, 1838."

NA PUHATA.

At the suggestion of the missionaries, roads have been formed, many substantial wooden bridges have been erected over broad rivers, ships of several hundred tons burden have been built, and all with the superintendence of only two or three Englishmen. The numerous and extensive buildings of four or five missionary settlements have been completed, and the agriculture of several extensive farms, as well as the operations of several flax-dressing manufactories, ropewalks, and other establishments, are now carried on by means of the voluntary hired labour of the New Zealanders.

The extent of real civilization which the missionaries have been the means of introducing among the natives will be seen by the following description of the missionaries' farming establishment at Waimate, from the pen of Mr. Darwin, the naturalist to the late surveying expedition of H. M. ship "Beagle," in the South Seas* :—

At length we reached Waimate. After having passed over so many miles of an uninhabited, useless country, the sudden appearance of an English farm-house, and its well-dressed fields, placed there as if by an enchanter's wand, was exceedingly pleasing. At Waimate there are three large houses, where the missionary gentlemen reside; and near them are the huts of the native labourers. On an adjoining slope, fine crops of barley and wheat in full ear were standing; and, in another part, fields of potatoes and clover. But I cannot attempt to describe all I saw; there were large gardens, with every fruit and vegetable which England produces; and many belonging to a warmer clime. I may instance asparagus, kidney-beans, cucumbers, rhubarb, apples, pears, figs, peaches, apricots, grapes, olives, gooseberries, currants, hops, gorse for fences, and English oaks; also, many different kinds of flowers. Around the farm-yard there were stables, a thrashing-barn with its winnowing machine, a blacksmith's forge, and on the ground ploughshares and other tools; in the middle was that happy mixture of pigs and poultry, which may be seen so comfortably lying together in every English farm-yard. At the distance of a few

negro. *The Narrative, Vol. III., being the Journal and Remarks of*
 DARWIN, Esq. (1832—1836.)

hundred yards, where the water of a little rill was dammed up into a pool, a large and substantial water-mill had been erected.

All this is very surprising, when it is considered that five years ago, nothing but the fern flourished here. Moreover, native workmanship taught by the missionaries, has effected this change:—the lesson of the missionary is the enchanter's wand. The house has been built, the windows framed, the fields ploughed, and even the trees grafted by the New Zealander. At the mill, a New Zealander may be seen powdered white with flour, like his brother miller in England. When I looked at this whole scene, I thought it admirable. It was not merely that England was vividly brought before my mind; yet, as the evening drew to a close, the domestic sounds, the fields of corn, the distant country with its trees now appearing like pasture-land, all might well be mistaken for some part of it. Nor was it the triumphant feeling at seeing what Englishmen could effect, but it was something of far more consequence; the object for which this labour had been bestowed—the moral effect on the aborigines of this fine country.

The following extracts, from original letters, will be read with interest by intending emigrants. The former was received by Mr. Stunt, of Southerham, from a man who worked on his farm, and left this country for Sydney in May, but since removed to New Zealand:—

New Zealand, Dec. 15, 1838.

Sir,—I have taken the opportunity of sending the letter by the *Coromandel*, loading with timber here, but expect it will be March before she sails. Sir, we hope please God to find you, friends and relations, in good health as it leaves us perfectly well. Sir, we are in a beautiful climate, which agrees uncommonly well; more like England than Sydney, little warmer, black soil, clay beneath; much before Sydney to my thinking, which you may see in the natives. The natives here are strong-looking people, brown coloured, and the natives at Sydney are black, thin, hagged people. We have plenty of hogs wild, the natives catch them with dogs; you may have a large hog for a blanket, or a little tobacco, but we have everything of our masters the first year. Pork 4d. per pound, flour 4d., sugar 6d., tea 3s., potatoes 2s. 100 lbs. Gooseberries we gather wild like nettles; the gooseberries grow in shucks as filberts, they are something like a green cherry; we have peaches, oranges, melons, lemons, onions, cabbage, all good.

If please God we live another year, we shall go on in a different way. We got land set out for us to sow wheat to keep us, and I shall be for breeding my own hogs. Our masters got hogs in abundance, and goats, ducks, geese, fowls, cows, a bull, two or three horses. We have not yet got our houses built, they are almost cut out and begun to build, so will soon be up. Mary does not like the cottage we are in, we are so thick, three families. I think we shall have a very comfortable house; my mate one end, we the other. There is no fear of having to buy fire-wood, there is plenty close to our house. We cut board for ourselves, fell what we like of any sort there is: we made each a table of pine, and I begun a chair, but I got many jobs; the saw-pit we work in is thirty-one feet long; some timber is six feet deep, and it seems a pity to burn such good timber as we burn down, counted as worth nothing.

Feb. 3rd.—We are about twenty miles up the river. The next place to us is Wymath, twelve miles, in cultivation, beautiful for corn and flocks of sheep belonging to the Church missionaries; there are Wesleyans. The next place, the Bay of Islands, is a very drunken blackguard place, thirty miles from us. There is no place in the world scarce with such timber for masts for ships and other things as here. Our master by the *Coromandel* will clear, by all we can find out, 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*; the whole value I am told is 24,000*l.* or 25,000*l.*, and they have it cut up for almost nothing; but they begin to get more awake. They will saw no more for their 4*s.* a week; they work in this way three or four pair, so keep a European to sharp, and line, and look after them.

Feb. 10th.—The only thing that seems venomous is the lizard. Many of them are about the trees, and you know they are harmless enough. The winters are cold and rainy, but little frost and no snow. I have a beautiful place my end for a garden, the weather and sun coming in front all open. I began to make a hedge, the first ever made, I suppose, in New Zealand, and am going to sow some turnips and plant beans. In this country almost any time will do. By the next time I send I shall be able to tell you a little better about what chance there is here when I have seen more about it. A person came from England with us, by the name of Josh. England, and is living with missionaries at Wymath, gets 12*s.* a-week, provisions for self, wife, three children, good house free, water, wood brought by the natives to his door, only as servant out doors to job about the stores. He is a shoemaker by trade. So no more at present from your humble servant,

C. SHAW.

The next is an extract from an original letter, dated Matukaraka, (on the Hokianga River,) New Zealand, 10th March, 1838:—

I have but little in the way of news to impart; the last twelve months have been monotonously employed. Increasing my stock of cattle has been my chief employment. I have made several visits to the British Consul on the other side of the island; who has always kindly received me, and from whom I have made a valuable addition to my stock. My principal object in visiting him has been to obtain his sanction and interest in petitioning the governor of the colonies, as well as the Home Government, to grant us a representative here. We are now becoming very numerous, and it is high time that laws and protection should be afforded us. We are daily expecting a vessel with 400 Irish emigrants; which, together with the number we already have in the river, increases the necessity of introducing something in the shape of government. I am very anxious to obtain information from England relative to the colonization of this part: we hear so many various reports, that I am quite at a loss what conclusion to come to relative to the intentions of the Home Government. At present this is, undoubtedly, only a poor man's country; whether he is industrious or not, he can get plenty to eat; but at present there is no field for a large capitalist. There is no one whose pursuit is similar to my own: my object and view is to secure as much land, and to obtain a good and extensive dairy, and send its produce to the colonies. The climate is so moist here compared to Sydney, that I have ever been of opinion a dairy-farm would be profitable; in Sydney particularly, where money is very abundant, and the supply (owing to the great proportion of dry months in the year) of dairy produce so scarce and dear. I intend now to wait patiently till I have about forty head of milking-cows, and then I will have suitable persons about me to manage the dairy. I know not how soon that time will arrive, but it will not exceed ten months: I have twenty-six now, and I have sent up to Sydney remittances for ten more, and I expect daily to close with a person (whose stock consists of nine) that is about leaving this part of the globe. So it is most probable in a few months I may be making some valuable remittances, together with the produce of my piggery, which is more numerously filled than many in Herefordshire. * * * I am in contemplation of building in a more central part of the river, on land that I purchased some time since, either this

summer or early in the spring, a house with considerable stores for everything that is wanted either by Europeans or natives and shall be fully occupied for many months in preparing for it. I purpose being my own carpenter, and shall get natives to saw me my own timber. Wood is the only material we have; stone is scarce; but I think I can manage to make some bricks for the chimnies. For the last two months, I have been labouring very hard to get in a few acres of barley; for my only beverage, ever since I have been here, is occasionally a little tea, which is often not to be purchased. Some time since, I sent to Sydney for a good supply of both sugar and tea, as well as many little wants that I cannot procure here; and in future I hope to keep want away. I assure thee, the most rigid economy has been kept with me. I devote the proceeds of my poultry towards keeping my house, my clothing, and every personal expense: whatever I make by bartering and trading, is most carefully preserved, to increase my stock of cattle and land. I had almost omitted saying, that I look forward with no small delight that the time will arrive when I can have a tankard of ale. I purpose malting and brewing all the barley I can grow.

I am sure it will afford thee much pleasure to learn that I now feel myself freer from care and anxiety than at any period of my life. I am getting weaned from home, and certainly have every prospect of providing a sufficiency for old age should I be favoured with it. We can none of us foresee what this country may eventually prove: for a limited number there is great scope, but at present we are dependent upon foreign markets.

The following passages, extracted from the evidence of persons who have actually visited New Zealand, taken before the Lords' Committee of 1838, are confirmatory of the preceding views.

J. L. NICHOLAS, Esq. examined:—

You have stated that the New Zealanders appeared anxious to have Europeans among them; do you suppose that was merely for the purpose of instructing them in religion and the arts, or for the purpose of giving them laws, and acting with authority?—For the purpose of bettering their condition, in giving them greater comforts of life, and introducing the arts of civilization

Do you think that the interference of the British between tribe and tribe would have the effect of checking the influence of the missionaries?—No, I think not. A colony composed of men of moral and respectable characters would tend very much to promote the labour of the missionaries.

Mr. JOHN WATKINS examined:—

Did the natives assist you at all in your researches?—They assisted me in directing my attention to plants and flowers; where they thought there was a particular plant I had not seen, they would bring it, expecting some little remuneration; tobacco, for instance. They were particularly civil and hospitable; wherever I went they offered me the best things they had, such as pork and potatoes, the two things they had of eatables, with fish.

Did you meet with any difficulties from the conduct of the chiefs?—Not the slightest. I never met with any difficulty at all; they used to esteem me as the surgeon of the missionaries; the missionaries are the only people there to give one any consequence; they used to esteem me as their friend; I used to be admitted into their best societies; wherever the chief was, I made it a point to go to him and put myself under his protection, and presented him with various little trifles; a little tobacco, or whatever would amuse him.

Mr. JOHN FLATT examined:—

Do the natives evince much willingness to be taught?—They have a very great desire to be taught to read and write.

You spoke of superintending native labour; what was the work?—Clearing of the ground, sawing timber, gardening, and fencing, &c.

For what employers?—For the Church Missionary Society, subject to Mr. Brown, the missionary.

On what terms were your workmen paid; did they receive wages?—We paid them monthly with duck trowsers, or shirts, or blankets, with potatoes for their daily food, and occasionally flour.

Do you mean that you engaged labourers for hire in that way?—The Rev. Mr. Brown engaged them, and I superintended them. We employed them by paying them monthly, and giving them so much in clothes, or tobacco, or slates and pencils, or knives, or razors, and other small articles.

Different articles were given them in the nature of wages?—Yes; and blankets, and so on

Were you yourself present at any of those engagements ?
—I agreed myself with three natives.

Did they appear thoroughly to understand what the nature of the agreement was you were making with them ?—Perfectly so ; they entered into my service, as they called it.

Did you find them when they had made the agreement to work with you on certain terms, generally speaking, ready to fulfil those terms ?—Yes.

Have you conversed with the natives, at different times, relative to the arrival of settlers there ?—Frequently.

What did you collect to be their opinions or their wishes about that ?—They wished to have some protection.

What did they mean by protection ?—They seemed to feel, as they stated to me, that if they were left to themselves, they would by their own countrymen soon be dead.

Do you mean that they should destroy each other ?—Yes ; they had no safety of their lives ; they had, as far as we were able to protect them, fled to us ; when we receive them into our employ, the natives look upon them as devoted to us, and that makes them sacred ; they think that if they touch them they are touching us.

Were you present and privy to any purchases of land ?—Yes ; I was present at one in January, 1836.

By whom was that purchase made ?—By Mr. William Fairburn, catechist of the Church Missionary Society.

Was that to a large extent ?—It was a purchase very large ; it is termed, by some of the Europeans in New Zealand, a whole county ; it was purchased for his children.

Do you find the natives generally intelligent ?—Very intelligent ; not at all inferior in point of intellect to Europeans.

Can you tell what is the amount of land that has been purchased by Europeans, not only residing there, but residing in this country ?—I cannot say how much is purchased by gentlemen residing in this country ; no more than what Mr. Fairburn had purchased. I am informed that had been previously purchased.

Have not the New Zealand Association, as it is called, made extensive purchases of land ?—Not any, unless it was the purchase I have alluded to. It was purchased in the year 1825, or thereabouts.

Do you know of any company that has purchased land in that country ?—I simply know from the native report and conversations with Europeans that Tamaka had been purchased by Europeans, or by some Company.

That is sold again ?—Yes ; it was bought by Mr. Fairburn.

Do you conceive, if he does not proceed immediately to plant that tract of country, the chief will sell it again, if he is tempted to do so?—Not while he remains; but if he came to England and left it in that state, it is probable it would be sold again.

Are the chiefs hereditary?—Yes.

Is it always the eldest son who succeeds?—Not always; it depends very much upon whether it was the head wife's son. He may have an elder son by a slave wife, who would not rank with the son of a head wife.

As it is the custom that the son should succeed the father, would they not, if they knew this gentleman had a son, think he had a title to the land?—Yes, if the purchaser took possession of it, and remained upon the spot; if he left it wholly, as Tamaka was left, they would probably sell it again, and the whole tribe share in the payment.

Can you state in round numbers the amount of acres purchased in that sale?—It appeared to me to be quite a county; an immense large tract.

Is it 2000 or 3000 acres?—More than that.

What was given for it?—Large quantities of blankets; there were two small cart-loads of blankets; there was a large pile of them as they were thrown in a heap. There were also axes, adzes, razors, scissors, and knives, tobacco and pipes, and many other things.

What did they want razors for?—To shave themselves with.

Do you suppose that it cost the individual who gave those things 100*l.* to purchase this estate?—I should think not more than 150*l.*

To purchase nearly what you would call a county?—Yes.

Do you think that if the natives hereafter should find that was a very small sum for the purchase of that land, they would be satisfied?—I have no reason to believe but that they would be perfectly satisfied; they seem surprised to think that they should have so large a payment.

The land, in the state in which it was sold, did not produce the value of 100*l.* to the seller?—It produced nothing except fern and wood; it is in part a timber district.

A timber district is valuable?—Yes; and that was what occasioned the payment to be so great, or they would not have had more than 80*l.* worth of property.

The Europeans barter for wood; they do not pay them in money?—There is a gentleman near Tamaka who has been employed in sending wood to England; he has natives and

Europeans employed by him to cut the timber down. The natives wish the Europeans to employ them as well as Europeans. I believe they would not suffer Europeans to go and cut down wood, and bring it away, without employing them.

Do you think it would be very popular with the natives in that country if people were to purchase 10,000 acres of them, and then cultivate that by Europeans?—I believe it would be the means of breeding discontents between the natives and Europeans; they would consider that it was not right that Europeans should be employed in preference to them; but, if they were included, you might employ as many Europeans as they pleased.

Is it not a native feeling, in selling their land, that they shall get employment from the Europeans?—It is that they will become gentlemen, to use their own word, in selling it and in working it; that is the term many of the young chiefs have used to me.

Do you think that in selling their land they have the slightest idea of the probability of this country taking the sovereignty of their island?—They do not think anything of sovereignty. I have no reason to think that they take that view of it. Their simple view is, that their land may be cultivated, and that they may be benefited by that. At present they cultivate no more than is necessary for their daily food, except cultivating potatoes round the Bay of Islands and other parts for the shipping; this is by slaves.

Do you think that if it was put to a New Zealand chief, that it was the intention of this country to make laws which should coerce him, he would like the plan?—Some few of the head chiefs, the elder chiefs, who have been at war many years, perhaps might state their objections to it; but the young men, I am confident, would be anxious for it; they see the propriety of it; they say there would be no fear of a party coming and falling upon them then, and that unless something is done they would be all dead; this has been stated to them by all the missionary body, that such a thing will be the consequence of their going on as they are doing, *viz.*, be all dead.

You showed them very properly the evils of war?—Yes; and that if it goes on, and one-half of the island was to rise up against the other, they would be exterminated.

Do you conceive it would be also essential, that, in certain parts of the country, districts should be assigned for any natives, so that they should not be driven out of the country by the chiefs selling the whole of the land?—If the natives

would cultivate it ; but they are not in the habit of cultivating any more than is absolutely necessary.

Do you not think if the progress of civilization continues to increase, seeing the great advantages the Europeans make by their land, they would perhaps be induced to follow the example of the Europeans?—I have no doubt that they would ; that they would be willing to purchase again in the same way as the Europeans.

How could they find the money?—They would procure it by honest labour, which they have done already in some instances. I have known a New Zealander take 7*l.* to the Bay of Islands, to lay out in articles for himself and his family, which he had earned from the missionaries and different settlers ; that man I refer to was employed as a carpenter.

When you employed native labourers at Matamata, was there any consent obtained from the head chief for their employment?—There was no consent required ; I hired them from their friends, the same as I should in England.

In England you generally hire the labourer himself?—Young men we hired from their parents.

Did you pay some value to the parents or relations of the young men for those services?—No ; except when a slave was purchased, then there would be a remuneration given to the chief, and he would become the property of the European ; he would not expect so large a payment as those that were not purchased. In other cases it is the practice to go to their native places, and ask for men that can work ; and they come forward and offer themselves. The parents and friends are out of the question ; they would not object to it. If they did, that would put a stop to further proceedings.

Those persons, if of full age, have the power of hiring themselves, without requiring the consent of the chief of the district?—We simply went to their native village and hired them ; there was no objection made to it by any one.

CHARLES ENDERBY, Esq., examined :—

Have you ever mixed any New Zealanders with the crews of your ships?—We have ; and have some at the present time.

What is the character your captains give of them?—Generally, steady good seamen.

What do you consider the average duration of a voyage from hence to New Zealand and back ; how long would it take to get a communication?—About four months out and four months home.

Do they usually return by the same course they go out?
—The trading vessels generally return by Cape Horn.

What sort of characters do the captains report of the New Zealanders as to their general conduct and behaviour?—We find the New Zealanders in our service behave much better than the British seamen: we have invariably found them well-behaved good seamen. I am sorry I cannot say the same of the British in all cases.

You say that the New Zealanders are mixed with the crews in your ships sometimes; have any of them ever come home to this country?—We had two at home about six months ago.

Had you an opportunity of conversing with them?—Yes, a good deal.

Was the subject ever discussed as to the chance of Europeans settling there in large numbers?—I have conversed with them upon the subject, and they have always expressed themselves favourable to it.

MR. JOEL SAMUEL POLACK, examined:—

Did you understand the language of the New Zealanders?—I did.

Did your conversation turn at any time upon the chance of Europeans settling there in larger numbers?—Yes, often.

Did the natives appear to understand what was meant by colonization, or by Europeans settling there; and what appeared to be their feeling and wish about it?—In the first place, the missionaries have been invariably against Europeans settling there; of course the natives regard the missionaries' ideas on the subject much; but, as far as I have heard from other Europeans, many of them would like it much, because, if they plant, they do not know whether they will reap what they have planted, in consequence of the continual wars amongst them.

Do you think that they would look to the introduction of more Europeans as a mode of introducing quiet in the country?—They would undoubtedly.

Are they intelligent with respect to the cultivation of their lands?—There is no nation more intelligent on land or any other subject. As a proof of that, there is at the present moment sailing out of Sydney, a Mr. Bailey, a New Zealander, chief of the tribe of Waitangi, in the Bay of Islands; he is chief officer of the *Earl Stanhope* whale ship; and if he had not been a foreigner, as a New Zealander, he would long since have had the command of the vessel. There are at the

present moment sailing on the Pacific Ocean, ships with cargoes worth from 20,000*l.* and upwards, steered by New Zealanders day and night. Where they had an opportunity of being instructed they have shown great ability; their farms have astonished every stranger who has seen them.

Have you visited any of the schools at the Wesleyan Missionary stations?—The missionaries behaved in the kindest manner to me,—showed me their schools and improvements; but there was a crusade at the time among the natives, so that everything was at a stand-still; they had no opportunity of getting on with anything. That was occasioned by a new religion which has sprung up, called Papahurihia. It has been said the captain of a ship first introduced it, but it is impossible to believe it. They have made their Sunday on the Saturday, and work on the Sunday. There was a quarrel between those who had embraced the tenets of the Wesleyans and those new lights; there was some skirmishing among them, and many lives lost. I was there when the wounded were brought in; they were relieved by the Europeans; but the influence of the Wesleyans over the natives had caused a cessation of that war.

Are you aware whether the native children have been educated, so as to be able to read and write?—In their own language, many of them. I have some of their letters, which I shall be happy to produce.

Does the Church Missionary Society possess much land?—Yes; and the members belonging to the mission.

Do you know whether that has produced an injurious effect, so far as their labours go?—No.

Do you think that leads them away to secular pursuits?—No; I have always been inclined to think that secular pursuits have been of service to the New Zealanders, for they are constantly active, more in mind than in body: they must have something to do or they would be thinking of harm. A colonization would employ their minds as well as their bodies. Now, when they sit idle, they think how their forefathers have been conquered and have been eaten, and so on, and that causes quarrels. It is impossible to prevent colonization; but it will be colonization of the worst kind which must annihilate the people. The generality of the present European population, now residing in New Zealand, will destroy, will extirpate, and annihilate the people; it cannot be otherwise. Many of those men are superior to the missionaries in their influence. A native looks to the people who will give him most payment. What is a man who understands Greek or Latin, or drawing,

or music, or has superior manners? the native does not like him so well; but those who come nearest to themselves will have most influence. They take the natives' daughters, and a native gets a certain payment for that concubinage; no respect for the missionaries creates an influence like this.

They make native canoes?—Yes. They build the largest principally in Hawke's Bay; and in the Bay of Islands they are generally inferior.

Do they attempt to build larger vessels?—No. There are districts of clever men, such as at the East Cape; they make handsome mats, and in carving they are peculiarly clever. As a race of people they are totally different; they are black, and their courage is accounted below par. All the other natives say that any one of them can beat several natives of the East Cape.

Have they never expressed a wish to imitate the building of European vessels?—No; but they have bought them. One especially I remember being in the war at Tauranga. Pomarée had the use of one to himself. He went a distance, perhaps of 120 miles, on a coast where I have felt four different gales of wind from every quarter of the compass in a single trip; so that they were not fearful, but able to take command.

If they were so intelligent, do you see any reason why they should not become a marine population?—Why should they not? Look at the number there are in the whale ships, and who get a good lay, as the remuneration is termed, unless they get an unworthy captain; if they get a good captain they do very well. There are many employed by the Americans as well as by us; many are boat-steerers in the American vessels.

Why do you conceive that colonization would be beneficial to the natives; do you mean by having commercial factories in different parts of the island, or taking the territorial possession of it?—From the want of commerce the territory is perfectly useless.

Would you confine your colonization to commercial factories, or have tracts of land?—I would have tracts of land, and let it be sold to respectable emigrants; persons that would be serviceable to the native people; and let persons amenable to her Majesty's government reside there, and the natives be under their power.

Do you mean that they are to interfere to prevent the natives doing what they please?—No; that they should be guardians of the native people, and do justice to either nation.

You state them to be very intelligent and active as mariners

and agricultural servants ; do you believe they could not cultivate their own land and navigate their own seas, provided there were not Europeans, and without the Europeans taking possession of any of their territory?—No ; they must have Europeans, and they must be employed by Europeans ; they must have civilized persons to employ them.

If the Europeans will purchase the produce, will they not raise it?—Yes ; but they have raised only sufficient for their daily wants, not putting by anything for a future day. They have immense tracts of land lying useless.

They are willing to provide for themselves all that they consider necessary and useful, provided they can find a market for their goods?—Yes.

The Rev. FREDERICK WILKINSON, examined :—

Did the distinction of property appear to be understood among themselves?—Perfectly ; and they are particularly scrupulous in not infringing on another's property. For instance, in returning from Waimate I was going to take some peaches from a tree that was there ; the native that was with me told me I must not do so ; when I had gone a little way further he allowed me to take from another peach tree belonging to a relation of his ; it appeared that he could take that liberty with a relation.

Had you an opportunity of knowing whether the natives had any ideas on religion?—I saw the greatest display, I think, of Christian feeling that could be imagined among such people. I have seen five hundred of them assembled at one time at public worship, and particularly attentive and decorous in their manners.

That was probably where the missionaries have carried on their labours?—Yes ; they go down generally—the missionaries have service every Sunday—I am now speaking of the Wesleyan missionaries—they come down on a Saturday to attend the service on the Sunday, they remain there till the Sunday night, and then a good many go away—the rest on Monday morning ; there are frequently five or six hundred who attend. I went with the Wesleyan missionaries to make their calls at the different principal stations they have when they delivered their tickets to them, and I had an opportunity of seeing a good many congregations ; they generally averaged from about 100 to 160—three or four up the Mangumuka.

Do you think that the missionaries have been of great service in New Zealand?—Of very great service ; immense

service. I look upon the northern part of the island as a Christian people. There are individuals who are not Christians, but they, generally, are Christians. They observe the Sunday very strictly.

What should you think would be the feeling of the chiefs, if, on any plan of occupation and colonization, they were to be invited to give up all their territorial and sovereign rights? —I think they would be very glad of it.

And to live under a system that was established by a foreign government?—Not all foreign governments, but the British government; that they would be very happy to give up what little authority they possess, for they possess very little; they would be very glad to give it up to the British government. They would not know what they were doing, but they would take for granted that they were safe in trusting to honourable people. They know the higher classes of English people, and they take the character of the English from them more than they would from the convicts who go there.

MR. J. D. TAWELL, examined:—

Did you observe to what extent the missionaries had succeeded in imparting religious instruction?—Yes; I had an opportunity of seeing all their congregations on the river.

How did the people conduct themselves upon those occasions?—In a way that I have never seen in any part of the world, not excepting this country.

Well?—Yes, exceedingly well.

You consider that the missionaries have been very successful in their labours there?—To an extent I have not witnessed anywhere else.

Could you judge whether, previous to their intercourse with the missionaries, the natives had any religious creed of their own; any notion of the existence of a supreme power?—I am only enabled to answer that from the present condition of the heathen natives, biassed as that is perhaps by their contiguity to the others, and having imbibed opinions from them.

Were you in any part of the island in intercourse with natives among whom the missionaries had not been at all?—No; not where they had not made efforts of some description or other.

In those parts in which their efforts had made the least progress, what sort of disposition and feeling did you witness among the natives relative to Europeans?—A very kindly

feeling indeed, produced entirely by the moral influence the missionaries have obtained among them.

Captain R. FITZROY, R.N., examined:—

With regard to the general condition of the natives as moral beings, had you an opportunity of knowing whether the work of the missionaries had told much upon their character?—Very much indeed; I should say that the population of the northern part of New Zealand (which is small compared with the whole extent of that island) was as well conducted and as moral as an equal number of our own population. Where the missionaries had gained an influence (which was then from the mouth of the river Thames northward) the natives were as well conducted as an equal number of the lower classes of our own population.

Would it be your opinion, that if the misconduct of those other Europeans to which you have alluded could in any way be restrained, the efforts of the missionaries as ministers of religion would eventually tend to civilize the whole of that population?—I do not think they would, if left to themselves, at present, because they have so much to struggle against; but if they were assisted, if they were supported by the government, they would, no doubt; but left as they now are I think that the majority will go against them, because there are at least three quarters of the three islands untouched, and in those quarters ships of other countries go, Americans, French, as well as many of our own, who do all they can to oppose the efforts of the missionaries, and to set them at defiance.

Are you aware whether the natives have been much employed in felling timber of late?—I believe in large numbers.

Did you hear whether they had given up the cultivation of their land for the purpose of employing themselves in going to the woods and felling timber?—I heard so. It is a great temptation when they are offered muskets and powder, and axes and tools of various kinds; and for this inducement they will leave their potato-grounds, and go to cut down timber.

We must here close the present chapter by recording the deliberate opinions of several writers, who, at different periods, have recommended the colonization of New Zealand :—

CAPTAIN COOK—1773.

If the settling of this country should ever be thought an object worthy the attention of Great Britain, the best place for establishing a colony would be either on the banks of the Thames, or in the country bordering upon the Bay of Islands. In either place there would be the advantage of an excellent harbour; and, by means of the river, settlements might be extended, and a communication established with the inland parts of the country; vessels might be built of the fine timber which abounds in these parts, at very little trouble and expense, fit for such a navigation as would answer the purpose.

MR. SAVAGE*—1807.

From the preceding pages I imagine it will be seen that New Zealand is a country highly interesting; the part of it which I have attempted to describe is of greater importance to Europeans than any other, on account of the ocean in its vicinity being very much frequented by spermaceti whales, and the ample supply of refreshment it affords. The harbours are safe and capacious, the country beautiful, the soil favourable to cultivation, and the natives are, in all respects, a superior race.

These advantages hold out great inducement for colonization, which may hereafter deserve the attention of some European power. The exorbitant price of European labour in new colonies, it is extremely probable, would be obviated by the assistance of the natives; their intelligence is such as to render them capable of instruction, and I have no doubt but they would prove as essentially useful to a colony established in their country, as the natives of India prove to our Asiatic dominions.

MR. NICHOLAS†—1817.

Reverting now to the subject of forming an European colony in the fine and fertile country of New Zealand, I shall

* *Some Account of New Zealand*, by John Savage, Esq., Surgeon, &c.

† *Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand*, performed in the years 1814 and 1815, in company with the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Principal Chaplain of New South Wales By John Liddiard Nicholas, Esq.

proceed to submit those additional remarks with respect to it which the restricted order of the narrative precluded me from offering in the first instance. * * * It cannot be supposed that a colony of Englishmen (for such I should wish them to be) would proceed to New Zealand without the strongest inducements; yet, from what has been already made known of that country through the medium of the Church Missionary Society, a considerable number of persons in England are become desirous of going out there as settlers. Without hazarding any opinion inconsiderately, I have no doubt but an English colony in New Zealand might soon become flourishing and happy; the space being so ample for their industry, the soil so fertile, the climate so salubrious, they would have every natural advantage in their favour. And I shall now state some particulars in detail, which certainly hold out a rational encouragement.

The whole of the northern part of New Zealand, and much of the southern likewise, are admirably adapted for the growth of every kind of grain, as also of various other productions; and the vine, the olive, the orange, the citron, with all the choicest fruits of the countries in the south of Europe, might be produced here in the greatest abundance by proper cultivation. In fact, there is scarcely any production that can stimulate man to exertion by rewarding his industry, which this country, with moderate labour, could not furnish, if we except those plants which require the heat of a tropical sun to bring them to perfection. The immense surplus of the native productions of the country, above what would be required for the use of the colonists, would be extremely valuable in a commercial point of view. The timber of its extensive forests finds at this time a quick sale in the market of Port Jackson, where it is cut up into scantling, and preferred to the timber of that place, which, from its hardness, is difficult to be worked, and, from the quantity of its gum-veins, occasions a considerable waste. When a free communication is opened with the Spanish colonies on the south-west coast of America, which, from the present posture of affairs in that part of the world, may be reasonably anticipated as an event very likely soon to take place, a fine field for speculation would present itself to the colonists of New Zealand, from which country timber has been already carried thither, and I believe with considerable advantage to those commanders of vessels who have taken it. Wood being scarce, in these colonies, is always sure to bear a high price; and the settler at New Zealand, receiving his payment in specie, would be enabled to purchase those European commo-

dities which are necessary for the comforts of life, as well as for its more refined enjoyments. For the smaller timber which abounds here, a ready market is open at Calcutta, where the heavy native wood is not adapted for the yards and top-masts of vessels; and when I left Port Jackson, Mr. Marsden had it in contemplation to have always a supply of spars for the ships that came from India. Though the timber in the part of the country that we visited is not fit for the purposes of ship-building, which requires wood of considerable firmness and solidity to resist the destructive action of the worm, and the violence of the elements, yet on the Southern Island the timber is much stronger and of a closer grain. A vessel of one hundred and fifty tons burden is said to have been constructed some years back in Dusky Bay, but I have not been able to learn how far it answered the expectation of the builder. However, from what Captain Cook states respecting the timber in this quarter, I am disposed to believe that ships both durable and substantial might be built from it.

The fisheries of this country would be an invaluable source of wealth in themselves; and the vast quantities of fish which they would supply for exportation might be sure, I should think, of finding a market in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. The two species of the whale, so very valuable, the one for its sperm or head matter, the other for its oil, are frequently met with in these seas, so much so, that New Zealand has been for many years accounted one of the best stations for procuring those prodigious animals. * * *

That singular species of the flax-plant, which I have already described as peculiar to this country, is, from the strength and firmness of its fibre, the great abundance that each plant produces, the little trouble required in preparing it, and the facility with which it may be cultivated, another very considerable resource of which the colonist might avail himself. From this plant, which I do not hesitate to pronounce the most valuable of its kind of any ever yet known, he would not only be enabled to supply himself with an excellent material for the fabrication of linen, canvass, and cordage, for every purpose, but would, when a regular intercourse was established with the mother-country, find it a most advantageous article of export, as the sale of it in England would be always certain and profitable.

When in the course of time the settlers would be enabled, from the augmented strength of their numbers, to search for new sources of wealth in the bowels of the earth, it is very probable that the long chain of hills which I have before adverted

to as likely to contain metallic ores, may yield treasures far beyond what the most sanguine hopes of the miner could venture to anticipate. But without at all considering these treasures, which are only contingent, New Zealand possesses so many obvious resources which are defined and certain, as would render it one of the fittest places in the world for an industrious and enterprising colony.

It may be urged, perhaps, as an objection against forming any considerable settlement in this country, that the natives, being a brave and warlike race, would look with jealousy on the colonists, as threatening at some future period to destroy their liberty and independence, and would therefore take every opportunity to harass them in the progress of their acquisitions, by continued acts of hostility and depredation; but from what I have seen of the disposition of the New Zealanders, I do not believe that there would be any cause for apprehension in this respect. The security of the colony would entirely depend upon the settlers themselves; for, by conducting themselves towards these people in a kind and conciliatory manner, they might easily secure their attachment and prevent their suspicions; but, if by adopting a contrary demeanour, they should have the imprudence to provoke their resentment, the very worst consequences might be expected to ensue.

As landed property is accurately defined in New Zealand, there being among the chiefs a mutual recognition of their respective territories, and an understanding that no encroachment is to be made on any without the general consent, it would be necessary to enter into a regular agreement with one of the Arekees for a certain portion of land; which, in the absence of a legal obligation, should be secured to the colonists by the superstition of the *taboo*, and the limits properly ascertained. In this purchase there would be no difficulty, as they might get a very extensive tract of ground ceded to them for a small number of axes and implements of agriculture, their natural wants rendering these articles much more precious in the estimation of the New Zealanders than specie is with us as a circulating medium. Their next measure should be to gain the confidence and friendship of the Arekee from whom the purchase was made, and also to enter into alliances with the chiefs in the vicinity of the settlement, who would feel a degree of pride in being admitted to a close intercourse with Europeans, and would readily co-operate with them in repelling any remote tribes, who might come for the purpose of rapacious aggression. 21

These chieftains might readily be prevailed upon to assist them with their people in the cultivation of their lands; and, for this purpose, houses should be built for them, rations regularly served out to them, and they should be treated with respect upon an equality with the white inhabitants; care being taken at the same time that the labour required from them should not be exacted with severity, as their present desultory mode of living could not be expected to be changed at once into a constant and regular habit of application.

MAJOR CRUISE, 84th Regt. of Foot*—1824.

Exclusive of the harbour of Wangaroa and the Bay of Islands, shelter for shipping is to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of the mouth of the River Thames. The Coromandel lay many months in Wy-yow, and on the opposite side is Kuaneekée and several lesser harbours, where vessels of moderate tonnage may ride in safety; nor is there a part of the eastern coast, that we examined, that presents so fair a field for the agriculturist as the western bank of the River Thames. Here the ground is level, and clear of wood, intersected with deep and navigable rivers; and the people are well disposed and most anxious for Europeans to settle among them:—as long as they are impressed with a notion (as they were by the numerical strength of the Dromedary), that there is a force capable of punishing an outrage, it is but reasonable to conclude, from what we experienced in our own persons, that the European may go in perfect safety among them; may trust himself and his property to their honour; and by a moderate share of conciliation and liberality on his part, may ensure to himself an ample return on theirs.

MR. AUGUSTUS EARLE—1832.

The colony of Scotch carpenters, who had formed a settlement at the head of the river, and of whom I made honourable mention on my first journey, finding themselves so close to what they considered might become the seat of war, and having no means whatever of defending themselves, made an arrangement with Mooetara, the chief of Parkunugh (which is situated at the entrance of the same river), and placed themselves under his protection. They accordingly moved down here, which

* *Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand.* By R. A. Cruise, Esq., Major in the 84th Regiment of Foot.

gave great satisfaction to that chief; neither could their former protector, Pationi, feel offended at their removal, from the peculiar nature of the circumstances they were placed in. These hardy North Britons were delighted to find a reasonable excuse for moving, their former establishment being situated too far from the sea for them to reap any advantage from ships coming into port.

Nothing can be more gratifying than to behold the great anxiety of the natives to induce Englishmen to settle amongst them: it ensures their safety; and no one act of treachery is on record of their having practised towards those whom they had invited to reside with them. Mooetara is a man of great property and high rank, and is considered a very proud chief by the natives, yet he is to be seen, every day, working as hard as any slave, in assisting in the erection of houses for the accommodation of his new settlers. He has actually removed from his old village of Parkunugh (a strong and beautiful place), and is erecting huts for his tribe near the spot chosen by his new friends; so that, in a very short time, a barren point of land, hitherto without a vestige of human habitation, will become a thriving and populous village; for it is incredible how quickly the orders of these chiefs are carried into effect. I was frequently a witness to the short space of time they took to erect their houses, and though small, they are tight, weather-proof, and warm; their store-houses are put together in the most substantial and workmanlike manner.

LIEUT. BRETON*—1834:

If proper means were adopted to reclaim the New Zealanders, a point under existing circumstances (alluding to the corrupting influence of the convicts, &c.) not very easy to accomplish, we have no reason to doubt of their becoming eventually a people of some consideration, as the country possesses advantages which ought to enable them to hold a respectable situation among the nations of the earth; it has materials for building ships, (we may add rigging, manning, and victualling them,) a salubrious climate, a fertile soil, and the coasts swarm with fish; and finally, an area of nearly one hundred thousand square miles, which is more than equal to that of Great Britain.

* *Excursions in New South Wales, &c.* By Lieutenant Breton.

CAPTAIN ROBERT FITZROY, R.N.*—1835.

New Zealand much requires assistance from the strong but humane arm of a powerful European government. Sensible treaties should be entered into by the head of an over-awing European force, and maintained by the show, not physical action, of that force until the natives see the wonderful effects of a changed system. Finding that their protectors sought to ameliorate their condition, and abolish all their practices which hunger, revenge, and ignorance probably caused, and alone keep up; that they neither made them slaves, nor took away land without fair purchase; and that they did no injury to their country, or to them, except in self-defence—even then reluctantly—would give the natives satisfaction and confidence, and might, in a few years, make New Zealand a powerful, and very productive country. I say powerful, because its inhabitants are very numerous, and have in themselves abundant energy, with moral, as well as physical materials: productive also, because the climate is favourable; the soil very rich; timber plentiful, and very superior; minerals are probably plentiful; flax is a staple article; corn and vines are doing well; and sheep produce good wool.

JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.†—1839.

Supposing, therefore, that the principles of colonization above mentioned were established in the case of New Zealand, either by Act of Parliament or by Royal Ordinance, and Commissioners appointed, as in the case of Southern Australia, to carry these principles into effect, a Joint Stock Company could immediately be formed in London with the most favourable prospects of success for the prosecution of the Black Whale Fishery along the coasts of New Zealand; for the fishermen to be employed in the Fishery, the carpenters to build their boats and small coasting-vessels, and the rope-spinners to manufacture their whaling-gear from the native flax, could all be carried out to the Colony, with their wives and children, their ministers

* *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. Ships Adventure and Beagle, between the years 1826 and 1836.* London, 1839. (Vol. ii., chap. 24.) Captain Fitzroy's visit to New Zealand, however, does not appear to have extended beyond ten days, and was limited to a small part of the Northern Island.

† *New Zealand in 1839.* London, 1839.

and schoolmasters, free of cost to the Company, and at the expense of the Land Revenue. Such a community would obviously be strong enough to protect its individual members from all attacks from without, on whatever part of the coast it might be settled: it would constitute, moreover, a valuable market for the agricultural and dairy produce of the other Colonists: and, by preserving the moral restraints of the mother-country, it would exert a salutary influence on the surrounding natives; many of whom would gladly join the Europeans in their different occupations, and be at length amalgamated with them in the same Christian community. It is evident, at all events, that such persons would prove formidable competitors with the Americans and the French in the Fisheries of New Zealand.

Independently altogether of agricultural emigrants, or rather, in addition to such emigrants, the cutting and collecting of spars and other timber for exportation, and the gathering and preparing of the native flax for the home market, as well as for Colonial manufacture, would likewise afford immediate, permanent, and profitable employment to a considerable European population; which could also be carried out free of cost, in addition to agricultural emigrants properly so called. There would thus be a considerable variety of employment for the industrious portion of the Colonial population—a state of things which is always advantageous to society, as it enables its different constituent parts to afford each other mutual support.

Much of the beneficial influence to be hoped for from European colonization in New Zealand, as far as the natives are concerned, would depend on the number and concentration of the colonists, and on the moral and educational machinery with which they should be attended from their first landing on the island. The settlement of a few straggling European adventurers among the uncivilized aborigines of any country is always unfavourable to the moral welfare of both parties. It would therefore be of importance to the New Zealanders to prevent such dispersion, and to induce the Europeans settling in the island to concentrate themselves in suitable localities. In a pastoral country like New South Wales, this would doubtless be both absurd and impracticable; but in a maritime and agricultural country, like the northern parts of New Zealand, it would be comparatively easy. Besides, the Government Commissioners, and Board of Protectors, would have it fully in their power to prevent any European colonist from acquiring property in land wherever his settlement might be deemed likely to prove unfavourable to the natives.

As the climate and soil of the northern parts of New Zealand are similar to those of the South of Europe, it would be extremely desirable, in the first instance at least, to encourage the emigration and settlement in the island of agricultural emigrants from Germany, Switzerland, and France; to introduce those branches of culture that are peculiarly suited to such a climate, but with which the natives of the British islands are unacquainted: such as the culture of the vine, the fig-tree, the olive, the mulberry, and the tobacco plant, &c., with the making of wine, the preparation of dried fruits, the rearing of silkworms, and the manufacture of tobacco. These branches of agriculture and manufacture, the mere English farmer is slow to learn. He will never learn from books; and they can never be expected to be introduced into a new country colonized from England, unless by an agricultural population imported expressly for the purpose, and accustomed to them in their native land. Besides, the actual condition of the native population of New Zealand renders it peculiarly desirable that there should be introduced into the island, as speedily as possible, branches of agricultural labour or manufacture suitable for women and children; which, it is well known, the branches I have just enumerated peculiarly are.

In short, while the state of things which subsists at present in New Zealand,—where every European adventurer is at perfect liberty to treat the natives as he pleases, and to do whatever he deems right or profitable for himself, and where the natives are consequently oppressed, and trodden down, and exterminated in every direction—affords a complete exemplification of the uniform character and results of British colonization in all times past; I am confident that the colonization of New Zealand, on the principles and in the manner I have stated, would prove an incalculable blessing to the natives, and would not only afford a sufficient guarantee for their protection and preservation, but would greatly hasten their adoption of the manners and religion of Christian Europeans, and their final amalgamation with the other subjects of the British crown,—a consummation, my Lord, which, even in remote anticipation, I am sure your Lordship will regard as incomparably more gratifying to a philosophic mind than all the dreams of poetry or the visions of romance.

Colonization in New Zealand, to be of any real benefit to the natives, must be engaged in vigorously, and pursued to a great extent; and it is gratifying to reflect that there is no conceivable amount of British capital which might not be expended in effecting that object, so as to afford a handsome re-

turn to the capitalist, and to be productive of much real benefit to all others concerned. At all events I am confident there is no country in which all the necessaries of life can be procured with greater facility by industrious free emigrants on their arrival, or in which moderate labour would meet with a more certain or plentiful return. There are thousands and tens of thousands of the half-starved semi-maritime population of the north and west of Scotland in particular, who, if suffered to remain in their native country, will only be a dead weight to the community, neither adding to its strength, nor increasing its resources; but who, if transplanted into the more genial soil and climate of New Zealand, would not only arrive in due time at comfort and independence themselves, but would secure for Great Britain and her colonies, what they are otherwise so likely to be deprived of, the riches and the empire of the Southern Seas.

CHAPTER VI.

FORMER ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE NEW-ZEALAND.—EXISTING STATE OF BRITISH INTERCOURSE.—THE NEW-ZEALAND ASSOCIATION OF 1837.—THE NEW-ZEALAND COMPANY OF 1839—ITS OBJECTS AND PROCEEDINGS.—PRELIMINARY SALES OF TOWN LAND.—COMMITTEE OF THE FIRST COLONY.

SINCE the period when New Zealand was made known to Europe, by Captain Cook, many projects for its colonization have been formed. The earliest scheme was suggested by the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, who, in 1771, published proposals for forming an association to fit out a vessel by subscription, which should proceed to New Zealand, with a cargo of such commodities as the natives were most in want of, and bring back in return, so much of the produce of the country as should defray the expenses of the adventure. The main object of the expedition, how-

ever, was stated to be, to promote the improvement of the New Zealanders, by opening for them a means of intercourse with the civilized world. The expense attending this attempt, according to the estimate of Mr. Dalrymple, who was to have commanded the expedition, was to have been about 15,000*l.*, but the requisite funds were not raised, and the plan consequently never took effect. In 1825, a commercial company was formed in London, under the auspices of the present Earl of Durham, which despatched two vessels to New Zealand, and acquired land at Herd's Point, in the Hokianga river, and also at the mouth of the river Thames*. The company was prevented by circumstances from pursuing its intention of forming a settlement, but its land was set apart, and respected by the natives, who have never questioned its right to the property, up to the present time. The Rev. Mr. White, (as we have seen by his letter,) previous to his late visit to England, was requested by the chiefs to find out the owners of the land at Herd's Point, and ask them either to occupy it, or return the price to the original proprietors. This is a striking instance of the habitual good faith of the New Zealanders, and of their disposition to respect the rights of property. There have been various individual adventurers, both from England and other countries, amongst whom, a Frenchman, [the Baron de Thierry,] has been conspicuous of late years, for his extravagant pretensions, founded upon the right to a very extensive territory which he claimed to have acquired. He professed to rely upon moral influence, for exercising a kind of assumed sovereignty among the New Zealanders. The baron, however, made no adequate provision for the accomplishment of his objects. He was abandoned by the

* These lands are now vested in the present New Zealand Company.

party who followed him from Sydney, and, in fact, was so far from really acquiring either territory or sovereignty, that, according to late accounts, he was living on the bounty of the natives and European settlers. But, what has really been done for the civilization of the natives is chiefly due to the missionaries, who for the last twenty years, have made New Zealand a principal field of their religious labours. The Church Missionary Society has now ten stations in the northern island*, thirty-five persons being employed as missionaries, catechists, &c.; there are fifty-four schools of the same society, containing 1431 scholars; and the total number of persons forming the ten congregations, are stated to be 2476, of whom 178 are communicants. There are five Wesleyan missionaries, besides teachers of the same denomination, and the establishments of that sect are represented as growing in importance.

The missionaries are land-owners to a large extent, and by their farming improvements, and commercial enterprises, have benefited themselves, as well as the natives. The following statement is made on the authority of Mr. Flatt, recently a catechist of the Church Missionary Society, whose evidence before the Lords' committee of last year, has already been noticed.

Church Missionaries who have purchased Land on private account in New Zealand.

1. The Rev. Henry Williams, Chairman of the committee, not less than four thousand acres, at Titrianga, near Waimate, fifteen miles from the Bay of Islands. Mr. Williams has commenced farming there; has sheep, cattle, and horses; farm-buildings built by natives, and an American superintendent. He employs about thirty natives. He visits the establishment two or three times a week. He sells the produce to the Mission.

2. Mr. James Kemp, Catechist, has purchased at least five thousand acres at Kirikidi and Wangaroa.

* Evidence of Dandeson Coates, Esq., Lords' Committee, 1838.

3. Mr. James Davis, Catechist, has purchased at least four thousand acres at Waimate, adjoining the land of the Society. Mr. Davis has a farming establishment; buildings, sheep, cattle, and horses. He employs about twenty natives. He superintends the farm himself. His father is the superintendent of the Society's farm at Waimate.

4. Mr. James Shepherd, Catechist, is supposed to be (excepting Mr. Fairburn) the largest English land-owner in New Zealand. His property extends from Kirikidi nearly to the Hokianga forest, a distance of more than fifteen miles. He has no farming establishment, but is about to commence one under the superintendence of his eldest son.

5. Mr. Charles Baker, Catechist, has a large landed property at Wangaroa, but no establishment.

6. Mr. George Clerk, Catechist, has purchased a large tract of land at Waimate, adjoining the Society's land on the west side. He has a farming establishment, with buildings, including a large barn; and cattle, sheep, and horses. He employs above twenty natives. He lives at the Mission station, and attends to the private property himself.

7. Mr. William Fairburn, Catechist, owns small tracts of land at the Bay of Islands, adjoining the Mission station of Paiania. He has recently purchased a very extensive tract, supposed to extend for thirty miles in its greatest length, at Tamaka in the Frith of the Thames. This purchase took place in January, 1836. The contract was drawn up in native and English, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Committee, and was signed by him and myself, as witnesses. Mr. Fairburn has obtained leave from the Committee to commence a farming establishment on this purchase, with the assistance of his eldest son.

8. Several other members of the mission have purchased smaller tracts.

We have already referred to the civilizing influence of the missionaries' schools, and to the beneficial results which have attended their teaching and example. But, unhappily, the intercourse of the New Zealanders with Europeans has not been confined to their religious teachers. The country has been partially colonized by other Englishmen of a very different description. There are upwards of two thousand British subjects now settled in different parts

of the islands, of whom several hundreds consist of a most worthless class of persons,—such as runaway sailors, convicts who have escaped from the penal colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, keepers of grog-shops, and other vagabonds of dissolute habits. Besides these *settlers*, there are always many temporary sojourners,—the crews of trading and whaling vessels, some of whom are generally to be found in the bays and harbours of both islands. From the want of regular laws, the presence of British subjects just described has proved a curse to the natives. The crimes committed by some captains of British vessels, have been so atrocious as to be hardly credible.

With the exception of a few missionaries in one corner of one of the islands, and a few well-disposed settlers in various parts of both islands, the British colonizers of New Zealand have seemed to vie with each other in counteracting the good which the natives have unquestionably derived from their intercourse with civilization. There is scarcely a harbour of either island, not infested with lawless Englishmen of one class or other. They encourage the natural vices of the natives, and teach them new ones. In making bargains for land, for labour, and for the natural productions of the country, they practise upon the natives every species of delusion and fraud, not unfrequently gaining their ends by pretending to have authority from the British government. They promote and take part in native wars and massacre. They have spread disease over all the coasts of New Zealand, and have also infected the natives with a taste for ardent spirits. They really deserve a name which has been given them—that of “Devil's missionaries.”

The lawless doings of Englishmen in New Zealand so far attracted the notice of our Government, that Acts of Parliament were passed in 1823, and

1828*, whereby the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in New South Wales, (of which colony New Zealand had, in 1814, been proclaimed to be a dependency†,) was extended to all British subjects living in New Zealand, though not to the natives. In 1833, Mr. Busby was appointed British Resident in New Zealand, "in order to check the enormities complained of, and to give encouragement and protection to the well-disposed settlers and traders." Mr. Busby's principal and most important duty is prescribed to be, to conciliate the good will of the native chiefs, and establish good understanding and confidence upon a permanent basis‡. Without any physical force, however, to sustain his authority, if he had any, the Resident's well-meant efforts have been of little or no avail. He is described by an eye-witness, as resembling "a man of-war without guns." The only function that he can exercise,—that of reporting to the governors of neighbouring convict colonies upon the conduct of British subjects in New Zealand—is confined to one corner of one of the islands. His appointment, therefore, has proved a most inadequate means of putting a stop to the evils of lawless British colonization. Those evils have increased since his appointment, and are steadily increasing. Considering the rapid growth of British fisheries in the South Seas generally, of the facilities for obtaining repairs and provisions in New Zealand, and the attraction which the settlement of runaway convicts and other desperadoes furnishes to more people of the same class, it was really high time that the attention of the legislature should be seriously turned to the subject.

Recent official documents have abundantly con-

* 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96; 9 Geo. IV., cap. 93.

† Proclamation of Governor Macquarrie, dated 9 Nov. 1814.

‡ Official Instructions to Mr. Busby, dated 13 April, 1833. Mr. M'Donnell was also appointed in 1835, to be a temporary British Resident at Hokianga, with similar instructions to those of Mr. Busby.

formed the existence of the evils mentioned as resulting from irregular and lawless colonization. In the documents to which we now refer*, the following statements will be found respecting New Zealand:—that the natives have been lately engaged in sanguinary war, likely to recur on every slight ground of quarrel—that a desperate class of men, some of them convicts escaped from our penal colonies, are introducing amongst them habits of intemperance, and all its attendant calamities,—that these men are living chiefly by robbery, and actually carrying fire-arms,—that from these and other causes, the New Zealanders are fast diminishing in numbers, so as to make their extermination no improbable event,—that our missionaries and traders are thus exposed to serious evils, and have their lives and property endangered;—and lastly, that the only British authority established in the island, that of the Resident at the Bay of Islands, is wholly inefficient as a check on these enormous evils. These are statements deliberately made, on unquestionable authority.

Connected with these statements, the following suggestions will also be found:—that British government should be established in the island—that a military force should be maintained there—that factories should be settled along the coasts—that the British subjects already settled there, amounting to more than five hundred, “north of the River Thames alone,” and possessing extensive tracts of land, obtained by purchase, from the natives, should be organized into one regular Society—in other words, that a Colony, or

* Despatch from Governor Sir R. Bourke, to Lord Glenelg, dated Sydney, Sept. 9, 1837.—Letter from Captain W. Hobson, R.N., to Sir Richard Bourke, Governor, dated H. M. S. Rattlesnake, Port Jackson, August 8, 1837.—Letter from James Busby, Esq., British Resident at New Zealand, to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, dated Bay of Islands, June 15, 1837.—Petition to His late Majesty from British Settlers in New Zealand.—See these documents, with introductory observations, by Samuel Hinds, D.D. London, Parker, 1838.

settlements which would grow into Colonial establishments, are to be considered as the appropriate and only remedy for the frightful disorders that now prevail. These suggestions likewise carry with them all the weight which experience, and opportunities for forming a judgment, can give.

The petition to the Crown, praying for protection, comes from all the different descriptions of British subjects now there—Church Missionaries, Wesleyan Missionaries, Merchants, and Traders.

Before these representations and complaints found their way to England, an association was in existence, which, deeply impressed with the evils in question, as well as with the importance of New Zealand as a field for systematic colonization, had formed a deliberate project of organizing a colony, upon approved principles, and an enlarged plan. The "New Zealand Association" consisted of two classes of members: first, heads of families and others, who had determined to establish themselves in the proposed colony; secondly, public men, who, for the sake of public objects alone, were willing to undertake the responsible task of carrying the measure into execution. The acting committee of the association consisted entirely of the latter class of members, whose names were as follows:—

The Hon. Francis Baring, M.P. (Chairman.)

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Rt. Hon. Earl of Durham. | Philip Howard, Esq., M.P. |
| Right Hon. Lord Petre. | William Hutt, Esq., M.P. |
| Hon. W. B. Baring, M.P. | T. Mackenzie, Esq., M.P. |
| W. F. Campbell, Esq., M.P. | Sir W. Molesworth, Bt., M.P. |
| Charles Enderby, Esq. | Sir George Sinclair, Bt., M.P. |
| Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.P. | Capt. Sir W. Symonds, R.N. |
| Rev. Samuel Hinds, D.D. | H. George Ward, Esq., M.P. |
| Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P. | W. Wolryche Whitmore, Esq. |

The aim of the association was to induce the government and the legislature to apply to New Zealand

the peculiar system of colonization which has proved so successful in South Australia, and to make provision for guarding the natives from the evils to which their previous intercourse with Europeans of every class had exposed them. The Government, in December 1837, expressed its willingness to entertain the proposal of establishing the colony, and offered to the association a royal charter, incorporating and committing to its members the settlement and government of the projected colony, for a term of years, according to the precedents of the chartered colonies established in North America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But to this offer a condition was attached, that the association should become a trading joint-stock company, which condition the association was unable to comply with, having especially excluded from its object all purposes of private profit. The association, however, persevered in its original views; and Mr. F. Baring, the chairman, introduced a bill into parliament during the last session, entitled, *A Bill for the provisional Government of British Settlements in the Islands of New Zealand*. The bill proposed to appoint commissioners under the Crown, to treat with and purchase land from the natives, and convert it into British territory, to be governed by British law; making, however, exceptional laws in favour of the natives, to protect them from their own ignorance, and to promote their moral and social improvement. It proposed, also, to exercise legal authority over all lawless British subjects in all parts of the islands. The colonial government was to afford an adequate provision for religious worship of every denomination; and a bishop of the established church was to be appointed by the Crown to reside in New Zealand. In consequence of the opposition of Her Majesty's ministers, the bill did not pass the House of Commons; but the speeches which were delivered in the course of the

debate on the second reading, attracted a large share of public attention to the subject, and very general regret was expressed by the enlightened friends of colonization at the failure of the bill. The speech of Mr. Hutt, M.P., on this occasion, is well worthy of reference, as containing an unanswerable argument, drawn from the success of South Australia, in favour of founding a similar colony in New Zealand*.

On the dissolution of the New Zealand Association, some of its members formed the plan of continuing the prosecution of its leading objects, by means of a joint-stock company, with a subscribed capital. Other friends of colonization gradually joined them, and in the spring of the present year the funds raised were sufficiently ample to enable the Company to purchase an extensive territory in New Zealand (principally surrounding the harbours of Hokianga

* The question of the success of South Australia must, we think, be pretty well determined by the following facts. The precursor surveying expedition left England little more than three years back, for the purpose of selecting the place for the first and principal settlement. The spot chosen was a complete desert, distant about a thousand miles from the nearest abode of civilized men. The present population of the settlement is about 10,000 souls; nearly 8,000 having emigrated from this country during the three years, of whom a considerable portion were young couples recently married. These were conveyed to the colony by means of the sums paid for land. The land sales, which, for the first five months of 1837, did not produce more than 740*l.*, had risen, in the same period of 1838, to 4,000*l.*,—and in the course of the year 1839 have actually produced more than 150,000*l.* The population of the colony being 10,000, that of the town of Adelaide exceeds 4,000 souls; and this town contains above 300 houses of brick or stone, a stone church, a dissenting chapel, a theatre, and other public buildings. There are two banks in Adelaide, both prospering, and two weekly newspapers. The number of fine-wooled sheep in the colony exceeds 30,000. The increase in the value of land in and near Adelaide almost passes belief, averaging more than 100, and occasionally reaching above 1,000 per cent. for hard cash. On the 4th of December, 1838, the twentieth part of an acre in Rundle Street, Adelaide, fetched at a public auction the sum of 70*l.* cash. Several similar recent instances may be cited. The rapid rise in the value of land at Port Phillip is scarcely less remarkable. The first land sold in the township of Melbourne was on the 1st of June, 1837; and allotments which were then bought at prices of 7*l.*, 27*l.*, and 25*l.*, have since realized to the original purchasers respectively, sums of 600*l.*, 930*l.*, and 950*l.*! Other original allotments have fetched 1000*l.* and upwards!

and Kaipara, in the Northern Island), and to fit out and despatch an expedition for the purpose of making further purchases, fixing the site of a town, and preparing for the early arrival of a body of settlers from England. The Company did not, however, announce its operations to the public until the 2nd of May, 1839. Its objects are described in the published Prospectus, which will be found in the Appendix.

The first expedition sailed from Gravesend, on Sunday, the 5th of May, 1839. A London newspaper, of the 11th, contained the following statement:—

PLYMOUTH, MAY 9.—Among our last shipping arrivals is the barque *Tory*, from London, bound to New Zealand, which reached the Sound early yesterday morning. She is a fast-sailing new vessel of four hundred tons, having been only one previous voyage, and is the property of the New Zealand Land Company, lately formed in London. The present voyage is a remarkable one, being the first expedition despatched by the Company, with the view of exploring the country in order to the establishment of regular British settlements in New Zealand. The *Tory* left Gravesend on Sunday at six o'clock, P.M. (where a party of gentlemen connected with the Company had assembled to take leave of their friends in the expedition), amidst the cheers of the spectators on the shore, which were answered by a salute of eleven guns from the ship. She was towed by a steamer to the mouth of the Thames, and had a very quick run of thirty-eight hours from the Downs to Plymouth Sound. The *Tory* carries eight guns, and is equipped in a very superior style. She carries only specie, and such articles of merchandise as are suitable for barter with the natives for land. The expedition is under the orders of Colonel Wakefield, a very distinguished officer; and the ship is commanded by Mr. Chaffers, R.N., a skilful nautical surveyor, who was master of his Majesty's ship *Beagle*, in Captain Fitzroy's surveying expedition in the South Seas. The *Tory* carries a surgeon, another gentleman devoted to medical statistics, a naturalist (Dr. Dieffenbach, of Berlin), a draftsman (Mr. Heaphy), a few young gentlemen as volunteers, and an interpreter, Naiti, a New Zealand chieftain, who has resided in England for two years, and has acquired

the English language and habits. It is understood that this expedition is a preliminary one, for the purpose of selecting the site of a town, and acquiring correct and scientific information in regard to the country. The *Tory* is ordered to proceed to the Company's territory on the west coast of the Northern Island, which embraces the harbours of Kaipara and Hokianga, and also to Cook's Strait; where it is probable a settlement will also be formed in the neighbourhood either of Cloudy Bay or Port Nicholson. It is said the Company are fitting out another vessel to follow the *Tory* in a few weeks, and that a large body of emigrants, consisting of most respectable families, will embark from London in the course of the present summer. The wind being now favourable for sea, the *Tory* is to sail from the Sound this evening, or early on Friday morning at latest. The final instructions from the Company in London reached Colonel Wakefield on board the *Tory* yesterday. [The *Tory* left Plymouth on the 12th of May.]

In order that the views of the Company may be distinctly understood, both as regards the acquirement of territory for colonization, and as to the treatment of the native race, we subjoin extracts from the official Instructions issued to Colonel Wakefield, the Company's principal agent in command of the expedition:—

The objects of the present expedition may be divided into three distinct classes:—1st, the purchase of lands for the Company;—2ndly, the acquisition of general information as to the country;—and, 3rdly, preparations for the formation of settlements under the auspices of the Company.

I.—In the pursuit of the first object, you will constantly bear in mind that the profits of the Company must, in a great measure, depend on the judgment which you may exercise in selecting places of future location. As all the world is free to purchase lands in New Zealand upon the same terms as the Company, it should be your especial business to acquire spots which enjoy some peculiar natural advantage; lands, the possession of which would bestow on the Company, or hereafter on those who may purchase from the Company, some valuable superiority over the owners of ordinary lands. Of merely fertile land there exists so great an abundance, that its possession, however useful and valuable, would not be peculiarly advantageous. Mere fertility of soil, therefore, though not to

be overlooked, is a far less important consideration than natural facilities of communication and transport. There is probably some one part of the islands better suited than any other to become the centre of their trade, or commercial metropolis, when they shall be more fully inhabited by Englishmen; and there must be many other spots peculiarly eligible for the sites of secondary towns. The shores of safe and commodious harbours, the sheltered embouchures of extensive rivers communicating with a fertile country, the immediate neighbourhood of powerful falls of water which might be expected to become the seats of manufactures,—these are the situations in which it is most to be desired that you should make purchases of land. And especially you should endeavour to make an extensive purchase on the shores of that harbour, which, all things considered, shall appear to offer the greatest facilities as a general trading depôt and port of export and import for all parts of the islands,—as a centre of commerce for collecting and exporting the produce of the islands, and for the reception and distribution of foreign goods. In making this selection, you will not forget that Cook's Strait forms part of the shortest route from the Australian Colonies to England, and that the best harbour in that channel must inevitably become the most frequented port of colonized New Zealand. A mere harbour, however, whether there or elsewhere, might be of but little value. There is not in the world, perhaps, a safer or more commodious harbour than Port Hardy in D'Urville's Island; but the smallness of the island renders its harbour of less importance than several others on the shores of Cook's Strait. That harbour in Cook's Strait is the most valuable, which combines, with ample security and convenience as a resort for ships, the nearest vicinity to, or the best natural means of communication with, the greatest extent of fertile territory. So far as we are at present informed, Port Nicholson appears superior to any other. As to the relative advantages, however, of the different harbours of Cook's Strait, you will probably be able to obtain useful information from captains of whaling-ships and trading vessels, or from permanent English settlers in Queen Charlotte's Sound or Cloudy Bay; and with this view, as well as for the purpose of comparison on your own observation, we suggest that you should visit one or both of those harbours before you proceed to Port Nicholson. You are at liberty to engage, either at those harbours or elsewhere, the services of any Englishmen or natives, whom you may wish to accompany you in your visits to other harbours.

It is far from being intended that your purchases of land, on behalf of the Company, should be confined to that harbour

which you may consider superior to all the others. While you will endeavour to acquire as much land as possible in that spot or neighbourhood, it is also desirable that you should effect purchases in any part of Cook's Strait, which shall appear highly eligible for commercial settlements, or for agricultural purposes within easy reach of a good harbour. And, in particular, we must express our anxiety that you should obtain land around one good harbour, at least, on each side of Cook's Strait.

It will be necessary for you to touch at Entry Island, the seat of the tribe to which, as we are informed, both sides of Cook's Strait belong, and at the island of Mana, which is the residence of the family of the Company's interpreter, Naiti.

In the conduct of negotiations for the purchase of lands in Cook's Strait, you may meet with difficulties which no longer exist in the more northern parts of the North Island, where the numerous and extensive purchases by servants of the Church Missionary Society, and others, have established a regular system of dealings for land between the natives and Europeans. The chief difficulty with which, as we imagine, you may have to contend, is that of convincing the natives that the expedition under your orders has no object hostile to them. They are necessarily suspicious in consequence of the ill-treatment which they have often received from Europeans. We recommend that you should, on every occasion, treat them with the most entire frankness, thoroughly explaining to them that you wish to purchase the land for the purpose of establishing a settlement of Englishmen there, similar to the numerous English settlements on the rivers Thames and Hokianga, and in the Bay of Islands; or rather on a much larger scale, like the English settlements in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with which the natives of Cook's Strait are very well acquainted. And you will abstain from completing any negotiation for a purchase of land until this, its probable result, shall be thoroughly understood by the native proprietors, and by the tribe at large. Above all, you will be especially careful, that all the owners of any tract of land which you may purchase, shall be approving parties to the bargain, and that each of them receives his due share of the purchase-money. You will find many of the inhabitants of Cook's Strait, who have visited the Thames and the Bay of Islands, well acquainted with the nature of the exchanges for land which have taken place in those districts, between native owners of land and Englishmen of various classes; and it is not improbable that they may inquire, whether, as you represent a Company, the land which you may purchase will belong to a public body,

and be inalienable, like that which has become the property of the Church Missionary Society, or will be the property of private persons liable to frequent change of hands, like those lands which have been purchased by individual missionaries and other settlers. Whether or not they ask this question, you will fully explain to them that the Company intends to dispose of its property to individual settlers, expected from England, and that you purchase, if at all, on the same terms as have formed the conditions of private bargains for land in other parts of the islands.

But, in one respect, you will not fail to establish a very important difference between the purchases of the Company and those which have hitherto been made by every other class of buyers. Wilderness land, it is true, is worth nothing to its native owners, or worth nothing more than the trifle they can obtain for it. We are not, therefore, to make much account of the utter inadequacy of the purchase-money according to English notions of the value of land. The land is really of no value, and can become valuable only by means of a great outlay of capital on immigration and settlement. But at the same time it may be doubted, whether the native owners have ever been entirely aware of the consequences that would result from such cessions as have already been made to a great extent of the whole of the lands of a tribe. Justice demands, not merely that these consequences should be as far as possible explained to them, but that the superior intelligence of the buyers should also be exerted to guard them against the evils which, after all, they may not be capable of anticipating. The danger to which they are exposed, and which they cannot well foresee, is that of finding themselves entirely without landed property, and therefore without consideration, in the midst of a society where, through immigration and settlement, land has become a valuable property. Absolutely they would suffer little or nothing from having parted with land which they do not use, and cannot exchange; but relatively they would suffer a great deal, inasmuch as their social position would be very inferior to that of the race who had settled amongst them, and given value to their now worthless territory. If the advantage of the natives alone were consulted, it would be better perhaps that they should remain for ever the savages that they are. This consideration appears never to have occurred to any of those who have hitherto purchased lands from the natives of New Zealand. It was first suggested by the New Zealand Association of 1837; and it has great weight with the present Company. In accordance with a plan which the Association of 1837 was

desirous that a legislative enactment should extend to every purchase of land from the natives, as well past as future, you will take care to mention in every *booka-booka*, or contract for land, that a proportion of the territory ceded, equal to one-tenth of the whole, will be reserved by the Company, and held in trust by them for the future benefit of the chief families of the tribe. With the assistance of Naiti, who is perfectly aware of the value of land in England, and [of such of the more intelligent natives as have visited the neighbouring colonies, you will readily explain that after English emigration and settlement, a tenth of the land will be far more valuable than the whole was before. And you must endeavour to point out, as is the fact, that the intention of the Company is not to make reserves for the native owners in large blocks, as has been the common practice as to Indian reserves in North America, whereby settlement is impeded, and the savages are encouraged to continue savage, living apart from the civilized community—but in the same way, in the same allotments, and to the same effect, as if the reserved lands had been purchased from the Company on behalf of the natives.

A perfect example of this mode of proceeding will occur soon after your departure from England. As respects a territory purchased from the natives by Lieut. M'Donnell, the late British Resident at Hokianga (who is well known to some of the chiefs of the tribe occupying both sides of Cook's Strait), and from him purchased by the Company, we intend to sell in England, to persons intending to settle in New Zealand and others, a certain number of orders for equal quantities of land (say 100 acres each), which orders will entitle each holder thereof, or his agent, to select, according to a priority of choice to be determined by lot, from the whole territory laid open for settlement, the quantity of land named in the order, including a certain portion of the site of the first town. And one-tenth of these land-orders will be reserved by the Company, for the chief families of the tribe by whom the land was originally sold, in the same way precisely as if the lots had been purchased on behalf of the natives. The priority of choice for the native allotments being determined by lot as in the case of actual purchasers, the selection will be made by an officer of the Company expressly charged with that duty, and made publicly responsible for its performance. Wherever a settlement is formed, therefore, the chief native families of the tribe will have every motive for embracing a civilized mode of life. Instead of a barren possession with which they have parted, they will have property in land intermixed with the

property of civilized and industrious settlers, and made really valuable by that circumstance. And they will thus possess the means, and an essential means, of preserving in the midst of a civilized community, the same degree of relative consideration and superiority as they now enjoy in their own tribe. This mode of proceeding has been fully explained to Naiti. He perfectly understands that if the Company should purchase lands, and establish a settlement in the island which belongs to his family, then his father and brothers, and himself, would share equally with all purchasers of land from the Company to the amount of a tenth without purchase, including a tenth of the site of a town. He is quite alive to the advantages of possessing land where land has a high value, and will have no difficulty, we believe, in explaining them to his people. You are aware of the distinctions of rank which obtain amongst them, and how much he prides himself on being a *rangatira*, or gentleman. This feeling must be cultivated if the tribes are ever to be civilized; and we know not of any method so likely to be effectual for the purpose, as that which the Company intends to adopt, in reserving for the *rangatiras* intermixed portions of the lands on which settlements shall be formed.

The intended reserves of land are regarded as far more important to the natives than anything which you will have to pay in the shape of purchase-money. At the same time, we are desirous that the purchase-money should be less inadequate, according to English notions of the value of land, than has been generally the case in purchases of territory from the New Zealanders. Some of the finest tracts of land, we are assured, have been obtained by missionary catechists and others, who really possessed nothing, or next to nothing. In case land should be offered to you for such mere trifles as a few blankets or hatchets, which have heretofore been given for considerable tracts, you will not accept the offer without adding to the goods required, such a quantity as may be of real service to all the owners of the land. It is not intended that you should set an example of heedless profusion in this respect; but the Company are desirous, that in all their transactions with the natives, the latter should derive some immediate and obvious benefit from the intercourse.

We have reason to believe, that you may rely on the good faith of the natives, in any transactions for the purchase of land. The known instances are numerous, in which contracts of this sort have been strictly observed, and very few in which they have been questioned. It appears, however, that

the natives expect the land to be used by its English purchasers. The tribe from which some land was purchased in 1826, on the Hokianga river, by a London Company, (which despatched an expedition under the sanction of Government, similar to that which you will command,) sent a message to the Directors of the Company to the effect, that unless they took actual possession of the land which they had purchased, it would be resumed by its native owners. The object of the natives is to attract English settlers, by means of whose capital they may obtain goods in exchange for their labour and the natural productions of the country. We, therefore, think it desirable that, whenever you can do so without much inconvenience, you should leave some one or more persons in possession of any very eligible tract you may have purchased. This, by assuring the natives of the intention of the Company to form a settlement amongst them, will tend to the security of the property acquired. With this view, we authorize you to engage at New Zealand, in addition to those who will accompany you from England for that purpose, any other persons equally familiar with the native customs, who may consent to be left alone in possession of purchased tracts. We doubt not that this authority will be exercised with becoming moderation.

In whatever purchases you may make, it is most expedient that the boundaries of the land should be most clearly set forth, not merely in words, but in a plan attached to the written contract. A neglect of this very simple precaution has led, in some cases, without any wrong intention perhaps on either side, to disputes between English settlers and native buyers in various parts of the country.

It appears, that Englishmen who buy land in New Zealand, consider it advantageous that their own signatures, and those of the native sellers on the *booka-booka*, should be attested by a member of one of the religious missions. Mr. Williams, the chairman of the Church Mission, drew up, and signed as a witness, a contract for land purchased at Tamaka, in the Frith of the Thames, by Mr. Fairburn, a Church Missionary Catechist; and you will observe, that Lieut. M'Donnell's contracts for land at Hokianga, are attested by members of the Wesleyan Mission. The natives probably attach some peculiar importance to the attestation of a missionary, in consequence of the peculiar respect in which they hold that class of settlers. If you should find this to be the case, you will, of course, endeavour to obtain, whenever the opportunity may occur, such higher degree of authenticity for the contracts into which you may enter on behalf of the Company.

II. Our instructions, as to the acquisition of general information respecting the country, may be briefly given. It is impossible that you should furnish the Company with too much information, or with information of too varied a character. We shall be anxious to know all that you can possibly learn upon every subject of inquiry. The subjects of inquiry comprise everything about which it is possible to inquire. No matter should be deemed unworthy of examination,—no particulars, however minute, will be unacceptable. We suppose that you will keep a daily journal of observations, and that in this journal you will, as far as possible, mention whatever may attract your notice. Those points even which may appear to you on the spot as of the least importance, will not be thought insignificant by us. Besides contributing as largely as your time will permit to our stock of knowledge respecting New Zealand you will take care that the scientific gentlemen attached to the expedition have every possible facility of exploring the country at the places at which you may touch or sojourn. They are instructed to make separate Reports to the Company, each in his own department of science; and these Reports will pass through your hands, in order that you may be satisfied of their copiousness and accuracy. This rule applies to drawings made by the draftsmen of the Company. And we must now mention another rule, which you will not fail to impress on all your subordinates; namely, the propriety of carefully avoiding anything like exaggeration in describing the more favourable features of the country. Let the bad be stated as plainly and as fully as the good; so that the Company, learning the whole truth as well as nothing but the truth, may run no risk of misleading others.

For fear of inducing you to attach undue importance to particular branches of inquiry, to the neglect of others, we are almost unwilling to specify those which appear to us to deserve the greatest attention. Yet we must remark, that, in the allotment of the time devoted to general observation, the largest portion should be given to those spots where you may make purchases on behalf of the Company. This is due to the shareholders, by means of whose capital the enterprise is undertaken. But we by no means wish to confine the reports to such spots. Let the fullest inquiries be made wherever it is practicable; and assure all the gentlemen attached to the expedition, not only that the information supplied by them will be conveyed to the public of this country, but also that each of them will receive public credit for his share of the contribution. Nor is it as respects locality, merely, that the interests of the

Company should be first considered. The subjects upon which information will be most acceptable, are those which relate to the eligibility of places for settlement; such as the qualities of a harbour, its facilities of communication, the form and character of the neighbouring country, and the quality of the soil and of any rivers that may flow into it, the natural productions of the land, more especially those which would be fit for exportation, and the numbers and character of the native tribe inhabiting the spot: all those particulars, in short, which you may suppose would prove most interesting to persons who contemplated settling in New Zealand. General information relating to navigation, geography, geology, botany, zoology, and the traditions, customs, and character of the natives, will be highly appreciated, and will be communicated from time to time to the scientific societies in England: but this must be considered an object secondary in importance to those inquiries which more immediately concern the Company and its colonizing operations.

* * * * *

III. Considering the excellent sailing qualities of the *Tory*, and that you are amply supplied with provisions and water, we trust that you may reach Cook's Strait, without touching anywhere, by the end of August. As soon as you have completed your business there, which we are in hopes may not occupy you more than two months, you will proceed to Kaipara, and thoroughly inspect that harbour and district. You will also take the best means in your power of ascertaining whether there is, to the southward of Kaipara, a spot more suitable than that port to become the seat of the commercial capital of the North Island; and if you should discover such a spot, you will endeavour to make an extensive purchase there.

At Kaipara you will exhibit to the natives the original contracts of Lieut. M'Donnell, and will claim, on behalf of the Company, the lands therein named. You will also inform the natives, that Lieut. M'Donnell intends to proceed to New Zealand ere long: you will deliver to the chiefs the letter, whereby he informs them of his having transferred his lands there to the Company; and you will take whatever steps you may think most expedient, to obtain possession of this tract in the name of the Company.

Supposing you to have selected from any purchases that you may make in Cook's Strait, or the neighbourhood of Kaipara, or in the district of the Company's lands at Kaipara, that spot which you shall deem the fittest for a first settlement,—that spot which shall present the most satisfactory combination

of facility of access, security for shipping, fertile soil, water-communication with districts abounding in flax and timber, and falls of water for the purpose of mills,—and where the native inhabitants shall evince the greatest desire to receive English settlers, and appear most anxious to obtain employment for wages;—there you will make all such preparations for the arrival of a body of settlers, as the means at your disposal will allow. Amongst these it occurs to us that the natives should be employed at liberal wages, in felling the best kinds of timber, taking the logs to the place which you may have marked out for the site of a town, and also in collecting and preparing flax and spars as a return freight for vessels which may convey settlers to the place. You should also make the natives thoroughly aware of the nature and extent of the intended settlement, so that they may not be surprised at the subsequent arrival of a number of large ships. And at this spot, when you quit it, you will of course leave such persons as you may be able to spare, and shall be willing to remain, for the purpose of assuring the natives of your return, and of pursuing the labours of preparation. On quitting this spot, you will proceed directly to Port Hardy, in D'Urville's Island, where you will remain until some of the Company's vessels shall arrive from England. By the first and subsequent vessels you will receive further instructions. It is of essential consequence that you should, if possible, reach Port Hardy by the 10th of January next, or, if that should not be possible, that you find means of transmitting to the Company's vessels, that will be directed to touch there by that time, a full account of the spot on which you may have determined as the site of the first settlement.

You will consider any act of aggressions or affront from any of the Company's servants towards any native of New Zealand, as a sufficient reason for immediate dismissal from the Company's service, and in the most public manner.

Drunkenness, though in this case the same publicity may not be necessary, should be invariably visited with a similar penalty.

You will take care that the servants of the Company show every mark of respect to the missionaries with whom you may meet, and also in conversation with the natives respecting them. This is due to their calling; is deserved by the sacrifices they have made as the pioneers of civilization; and will, moreover, be found of service in your intercourse with the natives, who, in the northern part of the North Island at least regard missionary settlers with the greatest respect.

Except in cases of unavoidable necessity, the servants of the Company will perform no work on Sunday; and you will always assemble them for public worship on that day. You will find that the natives who have had much intercourse with missionaries, draw a marked distinction between those settlers who work on Sundays, and those who do not, regarding the former as inferior people, and the latter as rangatiras, or gentlemen.

You are aware of the objections of the officers of the Church Missionary Society in England to any legislation for the purpose of the systematic and well-regulated colonization of New Zealand. We are assured that the members of the different missions established in New Zealand, whether Churchmen, Catholics, or Wesleyans, by no means share in these objections, but are, on the contrary, most desirous that a British authority should be established, as well for the protection of the natives from the aggressions of lawless Englishmen, as for the general security of person and property throughout the settlements already formed, and the islands in general. Upon this point, however, and with respect to the feelings of the native chiefs on the subject, you will endeavour to obtain, and will transmit to us from time to time, the fullest and most accurate information.

We shall be particularly anxious about the fate of Naiti. He is no longer a New Zealander in manners, habits, or tastes, but has acquired those of a well-bred Englishman. This result of his sojourn in England has occurred, we believe, chiefly by means of the peculiar treatment which he has received in this country. Though a complete savage when he arrived, he was at once placed on a footing of equality with the family who brought him to England, and has never, by any body, been treated as an inferior being. You are acquainted with his sterling good qualities, and aware of the respect in which he is held by numbers. He is very proud of having been invariably treated with respect, and of the estimation which he has obtained in England. By cultivating this sentiment, by admitting him to all the privileges of an officer of the Company, by constantly availing yourself of his services as an interpreter and consulting him as to the modes of establishing friendly relations with his countrymen, and by exhibiting him to them as your coadjutor and friend, you will not only, we are assured, prevent him from wishing to return to the usages of savage life, but you will hold up a most useful example to the young men of superior families in his own tribe, and others. The great obstacle to the civilization of a barbarous people is the diffi-

culty of providing for the continued relative superiority of their chief families. If these can be made persons of consequence in the settlements established by a civilized race, they will be able to protect and improve the lower orders of their countrymen. This object, we believe, may be accomplished by systematic pains-taking. It is an object to which the Company attach the highest importance; and one which, we trust, may be promoted, by holding up Naiti to his countrymen as conclusive evidence of their capacity for performing useful parts, and occupying respectable positions in a community of British emigrants. And you will not fail to seize any opportunity that may occur, of inducing other natives of the chief families to follow Naiti's example, by qualifying themselves for superior employments, and for enjoying the really valuable property which all such persons may hope to acquire, if the Company's plan, with respect to reserves of land for the natives, should be generally established by means of a legislative measure.

In accordance with the plan indicated in the preceding instructions, the Company in the first instance offered for sale to the public, a limited portion of the lands to be comprised within the first settlement to be founded in New Zealand. The following is an extract from the conditions, dated 1st June, 1839, under which these preliminary sales were made.

The site of the town will consist of eleven hundred acres, exclusive of portions marked out for general use, such as quays, streets, squares, and public gardens. The selected country lands will comprise one hundred and ten thousand acres. The situation of the whole quantity of acres constituting the first settlement, will, accordingly, be determined by a double selection;—first, of the best position with reference to all the rest of New Zealand, and secondly, of the most valuable portion of the land acquired by the Company in that position, including the site of the first Town. The lands of this first and principal settlement, therefore, if both selections are properly made, will be more valuable, and will sooner possess the highest value, than any other like extent of land in the Islands.

These doubly-selected lands will be divided into eleven hundred sections, each section comprising one town-acre and one hundred country-acres. One hundred and ten sections will be reserved by the Company, who intend to distribute the same as private property amongst the chief families of the tribe, from which the lands shall have been originally purchased.

The remainder being nine hundred and ninety sections, of one hundred and one acres each, are now offered for sale in sections, at the price of 101*l.* for each section, or 1*l.* per acre.

In return for the purchase-money, the Company will deliver to the purchaser of each section, an Order on their officers in the settlement, which will entitle the holder thereof, or his agent, to select one town-acre, and a country section of one hundred acres, according to a priority of choice, to be determined by lot, subject to the provisions hereinafter named.

The lots for priority of choice will be drawn at the Company's Office, in London, in the presence of the Directors, on a day of which public notice will be given.

An officer of the Company will draw in the same manner for the hundred and ten sections reserved and intended for the native chiefs; and the choice of these reserved sections will be made by an officer of the Company in the settlement, according to the priority so determined.

The choice of sections, of which the priority has been so determined by lot in England, will take place in the settlement as soon after the arrival of the first body of colonists, as the requisite surveys and plans shall have been completed, and will be made under such regulations as an officer of the Company in the settlement, authorized in that behalf, may prescribe. Neglect, or refusal, to comply with such regulations will occasion a forfeiture of the choice; and vest the right of selection in such officer as to the sections in regard to which the choice shall have been forfeited.

The land-orders will be transferible at the pleasure of the holders; and a registry will be kept at the Company's Office in London, and in the settlement, as well of original land-orders, as of all transfers thereof.

Of the 99,990*l.* to be paid to the Company by purchasers, 25 per cent. only, or 24,997*l.* 10*s.*, will be reserved to meet the expenses of the Company. The remainder, being 75 per cent., or 74,992*l.* 10*s.*, will be laid out by the Company for the exclusive benefit of the purchasers, in giving value to the land sold, by defraying the cost of emigration to this FIRST and PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENT.

Purchasers of land-orders intending to emigrate with the first Colony, (which it is proposed shall depart by the middle of August next,) will be entitled to claim from the Company, out of the 74,992*l.* 10*s.* set apart for emigration, an expenditure for their own passage, and that of their families and servants, equal to 75 per cent. of their purchase-money, according to regulations framed by the Company with a view to confining:

the free passage to actual Colonists. But unless this claim be made in London by written application to the Secretary, delivered at the Office of the Company, on or before a day of which public notice will be given, it will be considered as waived.

The remainder of the 74,992*l.* 10*s.* set apart for emigration, will be laid out by the Company, in providing a free passage for young persons of the labouring class, and as far as possible of the two sexes, in equal proportions.

The main features of the system of colonization thus adopted by the Company, are,—1st, the sale of lands, at an uniform and sufficient price; and 2dly, the employment of a large portion of the purchase-money, as an Emigration Fund. In these respects, the principles of South Australia have been followed as nearly as circumstances would, in the present case, permit.

The grand object of the new, or improved, system of the disposal of colonial lands, is to regulate the supply of new land, by the real wants of the Colonists, so that the land shall never be either superabundant, or deficient, either too cheap, or too dear. It has been shown that the due proportion between people and land may be constantly secured by abandoning the old system of *grants*, and requiring an uniform price per acre, for all new land, without exception. If the price be not too low, it deters speculators from obtaining land, with a view to leaving their property in a desert state, and thus prevents injurious dispersion: it also, by compelling every labourer to work for wages, until he has saved the only means of obtaining land, insures a supply of labour for hire. If, on the other hand, the price be not too high, it neither confines the settlers within a space inconveniently narrow, nor does it prevent the thrifty labourer from becoming a land-owner, after working some time for wages.

A sufficient, but not more than sufficient, price for all new land, is the main feature of the new system of colonization. It obviates every species of bondage; by providing combinable labour, it renders industry very

productive, and maintains both high wages, and high profits; it makes the colony as attractive as possible, both to capitalists and to labourers; and not merely to these, but also, by bestowing on the colony the better attributes of an old society, to those who have a distaste for what has heretofore been the primitive condition of new colonies.

The great object of the price is to secure the most desirable proportions between people and land; but the plan has the further result of producing a revenue, which will not only supply the requisite profit to the shareholders of the Company, but furnishes the means for an Emigration Fund,—a fund constantly applicable to the purpose of taking labour to the colony—that is, in causing the best sort of colonization to proceed at the greatest possible rate. And this is the second feature of the new system.

The employment of the purchase-money, or the principal part of it, in conveying settlers to the colony, has the following effects. It makes the purchasers of land see plainly, that their money will be returned in the shape of labour and population. It tends, in fact, to lower the necessary standard of price, because, with a constant influx of people to the colony, the due proportion between people and land may be kept up by a lower price, than if there were no such emigration. It therefore diminishes the period during which the labourer must work for hire, and by the rapid progress which it imparts to the best sort of colonization, it explains to the labouring class of emigrants, that every one of them who is industrious and thrifty, may be sure to become not merely an owner of land, but also in his turn, an employer of hired labourers, a master of servants. Altogether, it renders the colony as attractive as possible, both to capitalists and to labourers*.

* These principles will be found more fully explained in *The British Colonisation of New Zealand*.

From these considerations, the Company has adopted the same system of disposing of its waste lands, as has already proved highly favourable to the productiveness of industry in South Australia. In a new colony, planted in a fertile and extensive territory, it is obvious, that the establishment of such a system is a matter of the deepest moment to the future welfare of society. "From it the best effects may with confidence be anticipated: a constant and regular supply of new land in due proportion to the wants of a population increasing by births and immigration; all the advantages to which facilities of transport and communication are essential; certainty of limits, and security of title to property in land; the greatest facilities in acquiring the due quantity; the greatest encouragement to immigration and settlement; the most rapid progress of the people in material comfort and social improvement, and a general sense of obligation to the government. What a contrast do the two contrary pictures present! Neither of them is over-coloured; and a mere glance at both suffices to show that in the North American colonies of England, as in the United States, the function of authority, most full of good or evil consequences, has been the disposal of public land*."

It will be perceived that the Company's regulations, offered, as they continue to offer, a free passage to purchasers, who are actual colonists, of whatever denomination, with their families and servants. The object of this provision is the encouragement of persons possessing capital, and belonging to the well-educated classes, to settle in the colony, and there become the instruments of diffusing the arts and manners of good English society.

The nucleus of a colony was speedily formed, comprising persons of considerable property, and members

* Lord Durham's Report on British North America.

of some of the oldest and most respectable families in the kingdom. The following is a copy of the first advertisement issued by the committee of the colonists:—

FIRST COLONY OF NEW-ZEALAND.

Committee, with power to add to their number.

George Samuel Evans, D.C.L., Chairman.

Hon. Henry Petre.

Captain Daniel.

Dudley Sinclair, Esq.

Francis Molesworth, Esq.

E. B. Hopper, Esq.

George Duppa, Esq.

Under the above designation a Society has been formed, in connexion with the New-Zealand Land Company, and consisting exclusively of heads of families and others, intending to settle permanently in New-Zealand, on lands purchased from the Company.

The object of this Society is to promote co-operation, in the numerous measures of preparation requisite for establishing a prosperous settlement.

The Society already numbers a considerable body of gentlemen, who have determined to emigrate with their families and property. Others, who may entertain similar views, are invited to join them. Qualification of a member of the Society, the purchase of one hundred acres of land; of a member of the committee, five hundred acres; including, in both cases part of the first town. The greater part of the purchase-money to be expended by the Company on the emigration of the purchasers, their families, and servants. Members admitted by ballot only.

The colony will depart in a body during August next, so as to reach their destination about midsummer (in the southern hemisphere), when the site of the first town will have been determined and prepared for their reception, by a preliminary expedition now on its way to New-Zealand.

The Committee meets daily at the offices of the New-Zealand Land Company, No. 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, where further information may be obtained on application (if, by letter, post paid,) to the Chairman of the Society.

May 20, 1839.

CHAPTER VII.

REALIZATION OF LAND-FUND.—THE SURVEYING STAFF.—
 LIST OF EMIGRANT SHIPS AND PASSENGERS.—PROPERTY
 OF THE SETTLERS.—PROVISION FOR FIRST WANTS ON
 ARRIVAL. — PUBLIC LIBRARY. — SCHOOLS. — CLERGY.
 — BANK. — PROGRESS OF PUBLIC OPINION. — MEETINGS
 AT GLASGOW AND DUBLIN.—PLANS OF THE COMPANY.

The plans adopted by the Company for the foundation of their first settlement were received with remarkable favour by the British public. Intending settlers, as well as capitalists not contemplating emigration, came forward eagerly to purchase lands, and within five weeks the Company had disposed of the whole of the preliminary sections, and had actually realized a land-fund of 99,990*l.*, of which 75 per cent., or within a fraction of 75,000*l.*, was pledged to be appropriated to the sole purpose of emigration. The priority of choice of the purchasers was determined by a lottery held at the Company's office on the 29th July; and the Directors proceeded, without delay, to make arrangements for the despatch of the emigrants, whose applications were exceedingly numerous—far more so, indeed, than the rules of the Company permitted a compliance with. The Directors, had previously selected, with care, an efficient Surveying Staff, consisting of a first-rate Surveyor-General, (Captain Smith, R. A.,) three assistant-surveyors, and twenty-two men. This corps, together with a Land-Commissioner instructed to negotiate further purchases of land, left Gravesend on the 1st August in the *Cuba*, a fast-sailing barque of 270 tons. The following is an extract from the Directors' instructions to the Surveyor-General, relative to the laying out of the first town.

Your surveying operations should at first be entirely confined to the site of the town.

In laying out the plan of the town, you must as closely as possible adhere to the conditions on which the land orders have been sold, as expressed by the enclosed copy of the terms of purchase,—providing, at all events, that every holder of a land order obtains one full acre of land within the town.

The Directors wish that, in forming the plan of the town, you should make ample reserves for all public purposes, such as a cemetery, a market-place, wharfage, and probable public buildings, a botanical garden, a park, and extensive boulevards. It is, indeed, desirable that the whole outside of the town, inland, should be separated from the country sections by a broad belt of land which you will declare that the Company intends to be public property, on condition that no buildings be ever erected upon it.

The form of the town must necessarily be left to your own judgment and taste. Upon this subject the Directors will only remark, that you have to provide for the future rather than the present, and that they wish the public convenience to be consulted, and the beautiful appearance of the future city to be secured, so far as these objects can be accomplished by the original plan,—rather than the immediate profit of the Company.

It is of essential consequence that the town lands should be made ready for allotment as soon as possible.

You will consult with Colonel Wakefield as to the day when the allotment shall take place. It should not take place, however, until a reasonable time shall have been allowed after the plan is finished, for the settlers to compare the map with the ground. Public notice of the day of allotment should be given; and the Directors desire me to impress on you that everything like concealment, or even the appearance of it, should be carefully avoided in all the proceedings of your department. The first ships with settlers will convey to you instructions in duplicate, as to the mode in which the choice of sections is to take place, according to the priority determined by lot.

As soon as the survey and plan of the town are completed, you will proceed to the survey of country sections.

You will observe by the "terms of purchase," that the Company undertakes that the eleven hundred country sections shall consist of the most valuable land at the disposal of the Directors in the first settlement.

The Directors trust, at all events, that you will adopt that mode of proceeding by which the holders of the preliminary land orders will most surely obtain the most valuable land in the first settlement, and by which the priority of choice determined by lot will be most strictly observed.

In case any order or orders should not be presented to you at the time when the opportunity for choosing occurs, it will be your business to choose for the absent holder. The Directors feel assured that they need not impress on you the necessity of being careful to select, in such cases, the very best land then open to choice. This last instruction applies to the town as well as the country acres. With respect to the town acres, however, it seems indispensable that the whole should be surveyed and mapped before any choice is allowed, and that the allotment of the whole should take place at one time.

It will be your duty to choose the reserved sections according to the priority of choice which has been determined by lot.

The departure of the first colony has taken place in the course of the autumn of 1839; and it is no exaggeration to assert, that it comprises a body of settlers who, for intelligence and energy of mind, as well as for rank and character in society, have not been equalled since the days of the early colonization of North America. On Monday, the 9th September, the colonists entertained the Directors at a farewell dinner at the Thatched - House tavern; and on Saturday, the 14th, the Directors proceeded to Gravesend in the *Mercury* steam-vessel, accompanied by a large party of friends interested in the infant colony, for the final inspection of the ships. On this occasion articles of agreement were signed by the emigrants, engaging to observe certain rules, after landing, with a view to the public safety, until provision should be made for this object by the Queen's Government. Parting entertainments were afterwards given by the Directors, both to the labouring emigrants in every ship, and to the settlers assembled on board the *Mercury*; and the scenes of

the day were altogether such as cannot fail to be memorable in the future annals of the colony.

The following table, compiled from authentic documents, exhibits a list of the Company's ships which have sailed in the season of 1839, with the number of passengers conveyed in each to New Zealand.

| SHIP. | Tonnage. | Cabin Passengers. | | | | Steerage Passengers. | | | | Total of Passengers. | From what Port and when sailed. |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|----------------------|------|--------------------|------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Adults. | | Children under 15. | | Adults. | | Children under 15. | | | |
| | | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | 1839. |
| Tory (Preliminary Expedition) | 382 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | London May 5. |
| Cuba (Surveying Staff) | 273 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | London Aug. 1. |
| Oriental | 506 | 18 | 3 | .. | .. | 62 | 36 | 13 | 22 | 154 | London Sept. 15. |
| Aurora | 550 | 14 | 6 | 1 | .. | 50 | 35 | 26 | 16 | 148 | London Sept. 18. |
| Adelaide | 640 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 45 | 47 | 28 | 20 | 176 | London Sept. 18. |
| Duke of Roxburgh | 417 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 37 | 41 | 27 | 21 | 167 | Plym th . Oct. 5. |
| Glenbervie (Store Ship) | 387 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | London Oct. 20. |
| Bengal Merchant | 503 | 22 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 53 | 36 | 21 | 12 | 161 | Glasgow Oct. 31. |
| Bolton | 540 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 56 | 45 | 54 | 44 | 232 | London Nov. 19. |
| Coromandel (Private Ship) | 662 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 44 | London Dec. 11. |
| | 4860 | 123 | 45 | 23 | 25 | 334 | 249 | 181 | 143 | 1123 | |

The capital invested by the settlers in property transported to the colony is very considerable, and has been estimated at from 90,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* Machinery, mills, steam-engines, agricultural implements, the frames of houses, and goods of various other descriptions, are now on their voyage. The Company was, in fact, induced to charter one

vessel (the *Glenbervie*) for the special purpose of conveying the goods of passengers for which there was not space in the emigrant ships. Nor have the settlers been unmindful of the elements of knowledge and civilization. They have carried with them a collection of books, as the foundation of a Public Library*; have formed a Literary and Scientific Institution; have made preparations for the early publication in the colony of a "New Zealand Gazette;" and have effected arrangements for the immediate opening of an Infant School, to which the children of natives, as well as of Europeans, are to be admitted without distinction. The Company has not only sent out a considerable stock of provisions to supply the first wants of the settlers, and prevent the possibility of scarcity, but has shipped buildings intended for women, children, and invalids, sufficient to afford temporary shelter to several hundred persons, part of which will form a Dispensary, where medical aid will be afforded to all such as may need it.

By a resolution of the Directors, a free cabin passage is offered to religious ministers of *every denomination*, provided the grounds of application in each case are satisfactory to the Board. Accordingly a clergyman of the Church of England (Rev. J. F. Churton,) has proceeded in the "*Bolton*," with an endowment from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to which the colonists have subscribed a considerable sum in addition; and the "*Bengal Merchant*" has conveyed from Glasgow, a minister of the Kirk of Scotland, (Rev. A. Macfarlane,) with a liberal endowment from that church. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has evinced its interest in the moral welfare of the emi-

* Among the donors are the Archbishop of Dublin, Rev. Dr. Hinds, and several other friends of the colony on public grounds.

grants by a large donation of books placed at the disposal of the Rev. Mr. Churton.

The Company has effected an arrangement with that highly respectable establishment, the Union Bank of Australia, (No. 38, Old Broad Street, London,) for the opening of a Branch Bank in New Zealand, and the manager and other officers have sailed in the *Glenbervie*. A colonial currency will thus be brought into circulation, and settlers will be afforded the means of effecting their pecuniary transactions with convenience and security. The Union Bank issues bills on Sydney at 30 days sight, at a charge of 2 per cent. redeemable in New Zealand in the notes of the bank with a return of the 2 per cent., thus enabling colonists to transmit their funds without any deduction.

The period of the sailing of the first ships has been marked by strong demonstrations of public opinion in favour of the new settlement. The cordiality of the assemblage at Gravesend already noticed, has been even surpassed by the burst of enthusiasm which hailed the departure of the Scotch emigrants from the Clyde. And a recent public meeting in Dublin expressed its decided sympathy with the colony, and approbation of the Company's proceedings.

The West of Scotland Committee, with purchasers of land, intending colonists, merchants, and others, dined together in the Trades' Hall, Glasgow, on the 22d of October,—the Lord Provost in the chair. The company included gentlemen of various professions and all shades of politics—clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and landowners. On this occasion, the Rev. Dr. Macleod, in proposing the health of Mr. M'Farlane, then going out with the settlers in the capacity of chaplain, said:—

The occasion of our meeting here this night is singularly delightful. We are met to celebrate the sailing of the first ship from Scotland to the great islands of New Zealand; which,

as we are credibly informed, are equal to the whole of Great Britain in extent, and are vastly superior to it in capability, in climate, and in soil. Oh! my lord, centuries after this, when we and ours have passed into oblivion, the occasion of this meeting will, if history stands true, be an occasion of intense interest to generations yet unborn. Who can read the history of the sailing of the ships of Columbus to the New World without being filled with intense interest? And yet methinks that, in the future history of New Zealand, antiquarians, a thousand years hence, will be found tracing their descent from Scotland and England; and we may look to the time when people will pride themselves on being descended from Highlanders, and trace themselves up to another St. Columba, and talk of the College of New Zealand as we now do of the College of Iona. (*Long-continued cheering.*) The occasion of our present meeting is indeed one of deep interest; and to me it is not the least intensely interesting part of our proceedings, that I see my much-beloved and excellent friend Mr. M'Farlane, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, going out to that far colony, there to be engaged in the sacred services of the sanctuary and the worship of the God of our fathers. I will not detain you by stating, what I trust no individual here is disposed to combat, that the greatness of every nation and the happiness of every nation depend entirely on the moral and religious character of that nation. To what do we owe our unrivalled position among the nations of the earth? It needs not the researches of a great historian, like him now in my eye, (Sheriff Alison,) to tell us that it is because all our institutions, which are the envy and wonder of the world, have been based on religious principles, and that to this course we are to trace our greatness and prosperity as a nation. That is the spring and secret of our greatness as a people; and not only so, but it is the foundation of our happiness and our liberties as a people. And while we talk of the great and good men that have passed away, we should remember that to these devoted men of God does Britain owe mainly her civil liberty. You now have, in carrying out a clergyman of the Church of Scotland to the colony, shown not only Christian feeling as Christian men, but you have exhibited the wisdom and the common sense of British merchants; for I thoroughly believe, that if any individual merchant here to-night may have no higher object than to make wealth by this speculation, yet, even on that low ground, he could not have adopted a more wise or prudent plan than that of establishing the ordinances of religion among the people with whom you are going to associate. This is the only way to civilize them,

to establish the security of property, to raise a barrier against violence—the only way by which you can get safely your goods into the country, and promote the intercourse that through time will take place between that country and the city in which we are now assembled. But, taking higher ground than that—Oh! is it not a delightful prospect, that from our own beloved city, we are sending forth a herald of the gospel to that benighted shore—that we may look confidently forward to the day when the Sabbath-bell shall be heard in the land, and when that interesting people shall have the doctrines of the cross preached to them in purity.

The Lord Provost having proposed the health of a gentleman, distinguished both as an historian and as a judge,—Mr. Sheriff Alison,—that gentleman delivered an elaborate speech, from which the following are extracts:—

We are now assembled to commemorate one of the most interesting events in the history of our country—the colonization of a new and highly important island in the Southern hemisphere, and the spread of the British race in the vast Archipelago of the East. * * * Gentlemen, we behold the British race peopling alike the Western and the Southern hemispheres; and can already anticipate the time, when two hundred millions of men, on the shores of the Atlantic and in the isles of the Pacific, will be speaking our language, reading our authors, glorying in our descent. Who is there that does not see in these marvellous events the finger of Providence; or can avoid the conclusion that the British race is indeed the chosen instrument for mighty things, and that to it is given to spread the blessings of civilization and the light of religion as far as the waters of the ocean extend? * * * I will not attempt to describe the favoured land to which our fellow-countrymen are tending—I will not speak of its shady forests, or its noble harbours, its tempered climate, or its fertile soil; its snowy ridges, rivalling the Alps in elevation, its perennial rivers, equalling our own mountain-streams in sweetness. Gentlemen, it has many of the capabilities and features of our land: its deeply indented and rocky shores, its isles far stretching into the main; its soil teeming with coal and metallic riches; its torrents affording an inexhaustible supply of water-power for machinery. But it enjoys a very different climate—a perpetual spring fans its sunny slopes, protected by a vast interior range of mountains and encircling ocean, alike from the shivering blasts of winter

and the scorching heats of summer. Snow is never seen in its valleys; drought is never experienced on its hills. No one can doubt from its physical situation, natural advantages, and close proximity to the great continent of Australia, that it is destined to become, at no distant period, the Great Britain of the Southern hemisphere. I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that the incalculable advantages of colonizing such a land will speedily force themselves on the attention of government; and that the intrepid colonists now assembled with us, who have preceded them in the march of civilization, will obtain the blessings of a regular government; and that, ere long, they will find themselves under the safeguard of English law and the protection of the British name. But even if we should be disappointed in this hope, I do not despair; I have no fear of the Anglo-Saxon race, though thrown without natural rulers into the wilderness of nature. Go where they will, they cannot settle without having the English speech on their tongue, and the English spirit in their hearts; without the energy of freedom in their character, and the wisdom of experience in their recollections; without the Bible in their hand and the axe by their side; without the power of European art at their command, and the blessings of Christian civilization in their train.

* * * *

After enforcing the policy of strengthening, conciliating, and increasing the Colonial empire of Great Britain, Mr. Alison proceeded:—

There is to be found the bone of our bone and the flesh of our flesh; there are to be found the true descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race; there the people who, already imbued with our tastes, our habits, our artificial wants, must be chained for centuries to agricultural or pastoral employments, and can only obtain from the mother-country the immense amount of manufactured produce which their growing wealth and numbers must require. (*Cheers.*) * * * Are we oppressed with a numerous and redundant population? Are we justly apprehensive that a mass of human beings, already consisting of five-and-twenty millions, and multiplying at the rate of a thousand souls a day, will ere long be unable to find subsistence within the narrow space of these islands? Let us turn to the colonies, and there we shall find boundless regions capable of maintaining ten times our present population in contentment and affluence, and which require only the surplus arms and mouths of the parent state, to be converted into gigantic empires, which, before a century has elapsed, may overshadow the

greatness of European renown. Are we justly fearful that the increasing manufacturing skill and growing commercial jealousy of the Continental states may gradually shut us out from the European market, and that our millions of manufacturers may find their sources of foreign subsistence fail at a time when all home employments are filled up? Let us turn to the colonies, and there we shall see empires of gigantic strength rapidly rising to maturity, in which manufacturing establishments cannot for centuries take root, and in which the taste for British manufactures and the habits of British comfort are indelibly implanted on the British race. Are we overburdened with the weight of our poor-rates and the multitude of our paupers, and trembling under the effect of the deep-rooted discontent produced in the attempt to withdraw public support from the maintenance of the adult and healthy labourer? Let us find the means of transporting these healthy workmen to our colonial settlements, and we will confer as great a blessing upon them as we will give a relief to the parent state. Are we disquieted by the rapid progress of corruption in our great towns, and alarmed at the enormous mass of female profligacy which, like a gangrene, infests these great marts of pleasure and opulence? Let us look to the colonies, and there we shall find states in which the population is advancing with incredible rapidity, but in which the greatest existing evil is the undue and frightful preponderance of the male sex, and all that is wanting to complete their means of increase is, that the proportion should be righted by the transfer to distant shores of part of the female population which now encumbers the British isles? Are the means to transport these numerous and indigent classes to these distant regions wanting; and has individual emigration hitherto been liable to the reproach, that it removes the better class of our citizens who could do for themselves, and leaves the poorest who encumber the land? The British navy lies between, and means exist of transporting, at hardly any expense to the parent state, all that can ever be required of our working population from that part of the empire which they overburden, to that to which they would prove a blessing. Gentlemen, I agree with my eloquent and esteemed friend, Dr. Macleod, that it is astonishing the attention of Government has not ere this been turned to this subject. And why, I would ask, may not part at least of the British navy be constantly employed in transporting emigrants of all classes to our colonial possessions? (*Loud cheers.*) Why should two hundred vessels of different sizes, that are now in commission in the British navy, be employed only in useless parades, when

hundreds of thousands on the British shores are pining for the means of transport across the seas, and millions of acres on the other side of the ocean, teeming with verdant fertility, await only their robust hands to be converted into a terrestrial paradise? Why should the British navy not be employed like the Roman legions in time of peace, in works of public utility; and why should their efforts not construct causeways across the deep, which would bind together the immense circuit of the British colonial dominions, as strongly as the highways constructed by the legions cemented the fabric of their mighty empire?

Professor Nichol took the opportunity of expounding the Wakefield principle of colonization; and concluded by proposing "The health of Mr. Wakefield, the Discoverer of the New System, with Success to South Australia, and the neighbouring colonies."

The meeting at Dublin was held in the Mansion House of that city on the 2nd of November, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of Ireland by means of emigration to New Zealand, under the auspices of the Company, and was most respectably attended,—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The Archbishop of Dublin would have attended but for the etiquette which forbids any of the Lords Justices, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, from being present at any public meeting. The following resolutions were passed.

1st. That in the present state of Ireland, it is highly expedient to promote emigration, as a means of relieving the destitution of the labouring people, and of improving the condition of all classes of society.

2nd. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is unjustifiable to induce intending emigrants to take up their abode in the midst of the vice and immorality which notoriously prevail in the penal colonies; but that such persons should be encouraged to settle in countries where they will be likely, not only to thrive in fortune, but to lead good lives, and bring up their children in virtuous habits.

3rd. That New Zealand appears to offer all the requisite advantages of a desirable emigration-field; and that this meeting approves of the system of colonization pursued by the New Zealand Company of London.

4th. That a committee in Dublin be appointed, to be called the New Zealand Committee of Ireland, to act in conjunction with the London Association*.

The Rev. Dr. Dickinson, Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Dublin, in moving the second resolution, observed that—

There was nothing incompatible between emigration and the developement of natural resources. He was desired by the Archbishop of Dublin to state, that his grace intended to have been present upon that occasion; but, finding that his appointment as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, precluded him from attending any public meeting, the archbishop had delegated to him (Dr. Dickinson) the task of moving the present resolution. He regretted the unavoidable absence of his grace, because it was well known that his grace had given the subject of the penal colonies long and serious consideration. They were aware, he presumed, that the archbishop had written and published Letters to Lord Grey, calling his lordship's attention, and that of the nation at large, to the state of those colonies. In the letters alluded to, he demonstrated that the penal colonies were by no means a desirable place for emigrants or respectable families to live in. It was well proved that transportation to those colonies was a system got up in despite of all reason, and continued in despite of all experience. There was scarcely a session or commission at which the criminal did not supplicate to be transported—exult in his sentence, and even commit crimes in order that he might be so sentenced. (*Hear, hear!*) It was in vain to think that a colony composed of such licentious, uneducated, and vicious inhabitants would ever become respectable. It was worse than impolitic to place the youthful delinquent in association with the old and hardened criminal—to locate females dragged from the worst haunts of our large cities together, and expect that they would become virtuous because they were placed in another land. It was one of the wildest dreams that ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. It was therefore right that the respectable families should be warned of the pernicious influence which prevailed in those colonies, to initiate the young in vice, and perpetuate and increase the depravity of the old. For two sessions a Committee of the House of

* List of the Dublin Committee:—The Lord Mayor; The Lord Archbishop of Dublin; The Provost of Trinity College; David C. Latouche, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Dickinson; The O'Connor Don, M.P.; Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., M.P.; George Hoyte, Esq., Alderman; Patrick H. Fitzgerald, Esq.; Joseph Kincaid, Esq.

Commons were engaged in considering the condition of those colonies; but no full report ever emanated from the committee, because the details of the evidence were so indecent that it was declared unadvisable to circulate them. An elaborate digest of the testimony given was prepared by the chairman, (Sir William Molesworth,) to which a letter of his grace the Archbishop was appended; and though the chief objectionable portions of the evidence were expunged from this document, some facts were preserved in it which proved the horrible depravity of the colonies. He believed that a parent could not commit a greater crime with reference to his offspring than to take them to a colony where every feeling of virtue would surely be extinguished, and vice of every kind openly indulged. To remedy the necessity which would exist for persons to emigrate to those colonies, other colonies should be established and pointed out to the poor or the enterprising capitalist, the passport to which would not be the perpetration of crime, but a good character, virtuous habits, and a desire to engage in industrious avocations. He had heard from persons connected with the army, that the children of the most respectable settlers in the penal colonies displayed, at the tender ages of twelve or thirteen years, a precocity of vice such as was scarcely to be found in the worst haunts of London; and why? Because they were associated with convicts and the most despicable characters. Under these circumstances, he felt pleasure in proposing the second resolution, warning the people and the respectable inhabitants of the country against emigration to the penal colonies—New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Ward, Secretary to the Company having explained to the meeting its objects and proceedings, and pointed out the advantages offered by New-Zealand, in comparison with other emigration-fields, several gentlemen present delivered their sentiments strongly in favour of the new colony.

The Company is now maturing its plans for conducting emigration on an extensive scale in the ensuing year. Sales to the amount of 7000 acres of country land have been effected at £1 per acre, in the few months succeeding the period of the preliminary sales;

and free passages continue to be offered to purchasers upon the terms which will be found in the Appendix. The Company will also make an allowance of 60 per cent. for passage-money to purchasers not proceeding direct in the Company's ships, granting them special land orders, which in such cases are not transferible.

Intelligence from the Colony may be expected early in the spring of the coming year, (1840,) and will be communicated to the public in a supplement to the present work.

The Offices of the New-Zealand Company are about to be removed to No. 9, Broad Street Buildings.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

NEW-ZEALAND COMPANY*.

Capital, 100,000*l.* in 4000 shares of 25*l.* each.—Deposit 10*l.* per share.

Governor.—THE EARL OF DURHAM.

Deputy-Governor.—JOSEPH SOMES, Esq.

Directors.

Lord Petre.

Hon. Francis Baring, M.P.

John Ellerker Boulcott, Esq.

John William Buckle, Esq.

Russell Ellice, Esq.

James Brodie Gordon, Esq.

William Hutt, Esq., M.P.

Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.

Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P.

Alexander Nairne, Esq.

John Pirie, Esq., Alderman.

Sir George Sinclair, Bart., M.P.

John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

W. Thompson, Esq., Ald., M.P.

Sir Henry Webb, Bart.

Arthur Willis, Esq.

George Frederick Young, Esq.

Bankers.

Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths; and Messrs. Wright and Co.

Standing Counsel.—John Buckle, Esq.

Medical Director.—Sir John Doratt, M.D.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Few, Hamilton, and Few.

Secretary.—John Ward, Esq.

Office, No. 1, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI†.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of employing capital in the purchase and re-sale of lands in New-Zealand, and the promotion of emigration to that country.

A description of these islands as a field for British colonization, has been rendered unnecessary by the labours of the *New-Zealand Association* of 1837, who collected and disseminated very ample information on the subject. The sole aim of that Society was to induce the Legislature

* The Company for a time used the name of "Land Company," to distinguish it from the Company of 1825. The last-mentioned body having since merged in the present Company, its name is now the "New-Zealand Company."

† About to be removed to No. 9, Broad Street Buildings.

to apply to New-Zealand the peculiar system of colonization which has proved so eminently successful in South Australia, and to make provision for guarding the native inhabitants from the evils to which they have hitherto been exposed by their intercourse with Europeans of every class. Her Majesty's Government, however, objected to all legislation for these ends, except on one condition, to which the Society could not assent. The proposed condition was, that the Society, which had excluded from its objects all speculation for private gain, should become a joint-stock company and engage in undertakings with a view to profit. This condition was declined, as being at variance with the declared character of that Society; and the result has been the formation of the present Company, in a form consistent with the condition thus required by Her Majesty's Government.

The purchase and improvement of waste lands in New-Zealand has been already carried on to a great extent, and with much advantage, by missionaries and others, who have settled in the country, as well as by persons residing in the adjacent Australian Colonies; and such an operation upon an enlarged scale is the proposed object of the New-Zealand Company.

The attention and business of the Company will be confined to the purchase of tracts of land,—the promotion of emigration to those tracts directly from the United Kingdom,—the laying out of settlements and towns in the most favourable situations,—and the gradual resale of such lands according to the value bestowed upon them by emigration and settlement. It is also proposed that to facilitate the transmission of capital between England and New-Zealand, the Company shall act as agents, for that purpose only.

Such an undertaking affords peculiar advantages to the employers of a large combined capital, and is further suitable to a Company, inasmuch as it can neither impede individual enterprise, nor is liable to the competition of individuals, and is capable of being managed at little expense for agency, and upon a system of fixed routine.

Very extensive tracts of most fertile land in situation,

highly favourable both for agricultural and commercial settlements, have been already purchased and secured for the purposes of this Company; and an expedition has also been fitted out and despatched for surveying the coasts of New-Zealand, making purchases of land in the most eligible spots, and preparing for the arrival of a large body of settlers, whom it is proposed to establish on the Company's lands during the present year.

These important purchases, and the fitting out of the preliminary expedition, (including the purchase and equipment of a fine vessel of 400 tons,) have been effected, at a considerable outlay, by parties, to whom a certain number of paid up shares, to be determined by arbitration, are consequently to be assigned for a transfer of their interests.

Upon the remaining shares, a call of 10*l.* per share, (in addition to the deposit,) will be made at the discretion of the Directors, with not less than a month's notice; and all further calls will be made at intervals of not less than three months between each call, and no call at any one time will exceed 10*l.* per share.

The Directors are to have the entire management and control of the funds, formation, proceedings, and affairs of the Company, and are empowered to enter into any arrangements whatever which they may consider conducive to the interests of this undertaking,—to prepare a Deed of Settlement for the management of the Company, and to take any steps that may be thought proper relative to an Act of Parliament or a Charter in aid of their plans, application for which will be made with the least possible delay,—and generally to adopt such measures and proceedings with reference to the grants, and disposal of shares, or otherwise, as they shall consider expedient.

The shares in the first instance will be issued in scrip receipts, upon which will be indorsed the principal laws and regulations by which the Company is to be governed until a Deed of Settlement shall have been entered into, or an Act of Parliament have been obtained.

Further information on every point connected with the Company, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the office.

London, 1839.

No. II.

COMMITTEES IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

NEW-ZEALAND COMMITTEE FOR THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.

The Duke of Hamilton.
 The Duke of Argyle.
 The Lord Provost.
 James Lumsden, Esq.
 John Fleming, Esq.

The Earl of Glasgow.
 The Earl of Eglinton.
 Lawrence Hill, Esq.
 Andrew Tennent, Esq.
 Alexander Johnston, Esq.

Secretary, John Crawford, Esq., 24, Queen Street, Glasgow.

NEW-ZEALAND COMMITTEE OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor.
 The Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
 The Provost of Trinity College.
 David C. Latouche, Esq.
 The Rev. Dr. Dickinson.

The O'Connor Don, M.P.
 Cornelius O'Brien, M.P.
 George Hoyte, Esq., Alderman.
 Patrick H. Fitzgerald, Esq.
 Joseph Kincaid, Esq.

Secretary, J. Battersby, Esq., Dublin.

No. III.

LIST OF PROVINCIAL AGENTS OF THE
NEW-ZEALAND COMPANY.

| <i>Place.</i> | <i>Name.</i> |
|-------------------|---|
| London | Mess. Capper & Gole, 5, Adam-street, Adelphi. |
| " | Mr. D. Ramsay, 5, Adam-street, Adelphi. |
| " | E. H. Mears, 62, Gracechurch-street. |
| " | T. Hepworth, Ely-place, Holborn. |
| Aberdeen. | James Sigertwood. |
| Barnstaple | Charles J. Done. |
| Blackburn. | Richard Johnson. |
| Buntingford. | C. Nicholls. |
| Birmingham. | Joseph Phipson, (11, Union-passage.) |
| Beccles. | R. W. Clarke. |
| Chichester | James Powell, (Town Clerk.) |
| Chester. | Gco. Henry Booth. |
| Dover. | Nathaniel Kettle. |
| Devonport. | Thomas Woolcombe. |
| Dundee | Messrs. M'Ewen and Millar. |
| Edinburgh | Mr. James Bridges, (Hanover-street.) |

| <i>Place.</i> | <i>Name.</i> |
|--|--|
| <i>Eastbourne</i> | Mr. R. B. Stone. |
| <i>Falmouth</i> | Matthew O'Brien. |
| <i>Exeter</i> | Alfred Ludlam. |
| <i>Fort William,</i> <i>Inverness-shire</i> } | Donald Macdonald (Special Agent). |
| <i>Gravesend</i> | Walter Rayment (Star Office). |
| <i>Halifax</i> | Harry Hughlings. |
| <i>Hastings</i> | Charles Bond. |
| <i>Hull</i> | Wm. Stephenson. |
| <i>Heytesbury</i> | Charles Morris. |
| <i>Ingatestone</i> | Joseph Coverdale. |
| <i>Ipswich</i> | Wm. Powell Hunt. |
| <i>Leeds</i> | John Potter. |
| <i>Lewes</i> | Thos. Charles Elliot. |
| <i>Liverpool</i> | Capt. W. H. Whitehead (India Buildings.) |
| <i>Maidstone</i> | Mr. George Whiting. |
| <i>Nottingham</i> | J. W. Haythorn. |
| <i>Newcastle-upon-Tyne</i> | W. Loraine. |
| <i>Portsmouth</i> | Messrs. Garratt and Gibbon. |
| <i>Penzance</i> | Mr. Rowe. |
| <i>Rochdale</i> | E. Wrigley. |
| <i>Saffron Walden</i> | Joseph T. Collin. |
| <i>Southampton</i> | Joseph Clark. |
| <i>Stafford</i> | Fenton. |
| <i>Weymouth</i> | George Frampton. |
| <i>York</i> | Henry Carr. |

No. IV.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
COMPANY IN NEW-ZEALAND.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Principal Agent</i> | Colonel William Wakefield. |
| <i>Surveyor-General</i> | Capt. Wm. Mein Smith, R.A. |
| <i>Assistant Surveyors</i> | { Mr. Wellington Carrington. Robert Stokes. Robert Park. |
| <i>Commissioner for Purchase of Land</i> | Richard Davies Hanson, Esq. |
| <i>Assistant</i> | Mr. William Batt. |
| <i>Storekeeper</i> | George Hunter, Esq. |
| <i>Assistant</i> | Mr. John Bircham. |
| <i>Emigration Agent</i> | Daniel Riddiford. |
| <i>Principal Clerk of the Land Office</i> | John Lewis. |
| <i>Surgeon to the Company</i> | John Dorsett. |
| <i>Naturalist</i> | Dr. Dieffenbach. |
| <i>Draftsman</i> | Mr. Charles Heaphy. |
| <i>Interpreters</i> | { Rev. John Gare Butler. Te Naiti. |

No. V.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

LONDON OFFICE, 38, OLD BROAD-STREET.

Directors.

George Fife Angas, Esq.
 Robert Brooks, Esq.
 James John Cummins, Esq.
 R. Gardner, Esq., Manchester.
 John Gore, Esq.
 Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.

Benjamin Ephraim Lindo, Esq.
 Charles Edw. Mangles, Esq.
 Christ. Rawson, Esq., Halifax.
 Thomas Sands, Esq., Liverpool.
 James Bogle Smith, Esq.
 James Ruddell Todd, Esq.

Trustees.

G. Carr Glyn, Esq. ; John Gore, Esq. ; J. John Cummins, Esq.

Secretary.—Samuel Jackson, Esq.

NEW-ZEALAND BRANCH.

Local Directors.

G. S. Evans, Esq., D.C.L. ; E. B. Hopper, Esq. ; G. Hunter, Esq.

Arrangements having been made for the opening of a Branch in New Zealand, notice is hereby given that Bills on Sydney at thirty days' sight will be issued at this office to the settlers for such sums as may be required, at a charge of two per cent., redeemable in New Zealand in the notes of this Bank, with a return of the two per cent., thus enabling the colonists to transmit their funds without deduction.

The Directors likewise continue to grant letters of credit payable at sight, for any sum not exceeding 300*l.*, and bills, at thirty days' sight, to any amount, on their Branches at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Melbourne, Port Phillip, at the usual terms.

By Order of the Board,

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

The Directors of the New-Zealand Company hereby give notice that they have effected an arrangement with the Directors of the Union Bank of Australia ; in pursuance of which a Branch of the Union Bank will be established forthwith on the Company's First and Principal Settlement. The Directors therefore recommend to the Colonists the Union Bank of Australia, as a means of effecting their pecuniary transactions with convenience and security.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

No. VI.

NEW-ZEALAND COMPANY.

TERMS OF PURCHASE FOR LANDS IN THE
COMPANY'S SETTLEMENTS.

THE Company has already acquired very extensive tracts of land in the North Island of New-Zealand, and has despatched two expeditions for the purpose of purchasing other lands, and of selecting the most eligible district for the first and principal Settlement.

The Company, in the first place, offered for sale 99,000 acres of Country Land, and 990 acres of Town Land, in their first and principal Settlement, after making reserves for the special use of the natives. These lands thus offered have been disposed of at 1*l*. per acre, thereby realizing to the Company a Land Fund of 99,990*l*., and the rights of the purchasers thereof to priority of choice in the Settlement, have been determined by lot.

The Directors are now ready to receive applications for Country Lands, to the extent of 50,000 acres, in sections of 100 acres each, at the price of 100*l*. per section, or 1*l*. per acre, to be paid in full, in exchange for the land-orders, which will entitle the holders thereof, or their agents, to select *Country Sections* accordingly, either at the Company's principal Settlement, or at Hokianga, Kaipara, Manukau, the Islands of Waiheke and Paroa, the borders of the Thames, or any other part of the present or future territories of the Company, so soon as the requisite survey thereof shall have been completed. The holders will, therefore, select at pleasure, out of all the Company's territories which shall then be surveyed as Country Sections, a section of 100 acres for each land-order, in the order in which the land-orders shall be presented to the Company's resident officer in New-Zealand.

The land-orders will be transferable at the pleasure of the holders; and a registry will be kept at the Company's

Offices in London, and in the settlement, as well of original land-orders, as of all transfers thereof.

Of the monies to be paid to the Company by purchasers, 25 per cent. only will be reserved by the Company for local expenses and other purposes. The remainder, being 75 per cent., will be laid out by the Company for the exclusive benefit of the purchasers, in giving value to the land sold by defraying the cost of emigration to the Settlements.

Original purchasers of land-orders intending to emigrate, will be entitled to claim from the Company, out of the Fund set apart for emigration, an expenditure equal to 60 per cent. of their purchase-money, for a free passage for themselves, their families, and servants, subject to the Company's regulations. Purchasers to the extent of at least 300 acres, not intending to emigrate, will also, in special cases, be allowed to nominate their land-agents for a free cabin-passage to the Settlements.

Purchasers proceeding to New-Zealand in ships not chartered by the Company, may at their option receive in money the allowance of 60*l.* for each 100*l.* of their purchase-monies, towards the cost of their passage; and in such cases, special land-orders will be issued requiring the Purchasers in person to take possession of the land within eighteen months.

The remainder of the Fund set apart for emigration, will be laid out by the Company in providing a free passage for young persons of the labouring class, and as far as possible of the two sexes in equal proportions.

Labourers selected by purchasers for a free passage must be subject to approval by the Company, as respects age, sex, and good character.

In the selection of other labouring emigrants, the Company will give a preference to applicants who shall be under engagement to work for capitalists intending to emigrate.

A scale of the rates at which cabin and steerage passages will be provided by the Company in proportion to the purchase-money of land-orders, will be exhibited from time to time at the Company's Office.

The land-orders are to be received as sufficient con-

veyances, and conclusive evidence of the Company's title; and a certificate of an officer of the Company in the Settlement authorized in that behalf, mentioning the section fallen or assigned to the lot of any land-order, is to be accepted as sufficient evidence thereof, and as an actual delivery of the possession of the section mentioned in such certificate; and the Company are not to be considered as guaranteeing the title, except as against their own acts, and the acts of those deriving title under or in trust for them.

Forms of the land-orders may be seen on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN WARD, Secretary.

*New-Zealand Company's Office,
December 5th, 1839.*

No. VII.

NEW-ZEALAND COMPANY.

REGULATIONS FOR PURCHASERS OF LAND, CLAIM- ING A FREE PASSAGE.

PURCHASERS of Land Orders desiring to claim from the Emigration Fund, a free passage for themselves, their families, and servants, to the extent of sixty per cent. of their purchase monies respectively, are to make their applications, in writing, to the Secretary, in the form specified on the other side.

The applications must state the names, ages, callings, and descriptions of the persons for whom the free passage is claimed, and whether cabin or steerage passages are desired, and to what extent. The time at which the applicants will be prepared to leave England, must also be stated as exactly as possible.

The applications will be laid before the Board for approval, who will comply with the wishes of the parties in respect of the ship, and time of sailing, so far as may be

found practicable, with reference to the number and priority of the applications. When the claims are allowed, the applicants will be apprized thereof, and of the cabin, or other accommodation, which has been provided for them.

The following are the Rates at which Cabin and Steerage Passages will be provided, free of expense, to Purchasers actually emigrating with their Families and Servants, to the extent of sixty per cent. of their purchase monies respectively:—

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Adults, Cabin Passage, (Dietary, No. 1,) | £75 per head. |
| Do. Do. (Do. No. 2,) | £50 per head. |
| Do. Steerage Passage | £18. 15s. per head. |
| Children under fourteen, and above nine years of age | One half the above rates. |
| Do. under nine, and above one year of age | One third of ditto. |
| Do. under one year old, accompanying their parents | Free. |

Persons of the labouring class nominated by Purchasers, can only be accepted, provided they fall within the Regulations under which the Company grants a free passage to Labourers in general.

Adult Cabin Passengers will be allowed a space of two tons each, and adult Steerage Passengers, half a ton, or twenty cubic feet each, for luggage; with a proportionate quantity, in each case, for children. All additional space required for passengers' luggage will be charged at the rate of 50s. per ton measurement, and 25s. per ton dead weight, one moiety of which must be paid before shipment, and the remainder before the delivery of the bill of lading.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN WARD, Secretary.

*New-Zealand Company's Office,
December 5th, 1839.*

| REGISTER NO. | | DATE. | | Form for PERSONS claiming FREE PASSAGES to NEW-ZEALAND, as Purchasers of Land, to be filled up, and forwarded (postage free) to the Office of the Company. | | | |
|----------------|------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Names in Full. | Ago. | Place of Abode. | Description, Profession, or Trade. | 1st Class Cabin Passage. | 2nd Class Cabin Passage. | Steerage Passage. | Remarks. |
| | | | | | | | |

Will be ready to embark

Requires tons extra freight.

{ Signature of Party
claiming Free Passage.

No. VIII.

NEW-ZEALAND COMPANY.

REGULATIONS FOR LABOURERS WISHING TO
EMIGRATE TO NEW-ZEALAND.

1. By its terms of purchase for Lands, the Company has engaged to lay out 75 per cent. of the monies received from purchasers, in defraying the Cost of Emigration to its Settlements. Purchasers and others may, therefore, submit labouring persons, of the class hereafter described, to the approval of the Company, for a free passage. In the selection of labouring emigrants, the Company has undertaken to give a preference to applicants who shall be under engagement to work for capitalists intending to emigrate.

2. The Company offers a free passage to its Settlements, (including provisions and medical attendance during the voyage,) to persons of the following description, viz.:—agricultural labourers, shepherds, miners, bakers, blacksmiths, braziers and tinmen, smiths, shipwrights, boat-builders, wheelwrights, sawyers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, coopers, curriers, farriers, millwrights, harness-makers, boot and shoe-makers, tailors, tanners, brick-makers, lime-burners, and all persons engaged in the erection of buildings.

3. Persons engaged in the above occupations who may apply for a free passage to New-Zealand, must transmit to the office of the Company, free of expense, the most satisfactory testimonials as to their qualifications, character, and health.

4. They must be actual labourers going out to work for wages in the Colony, of sound mind and body, not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty years of age, and married. The marriage certificate must be produced. The rule as to age will be occasionally departed from in favour of persons having large families, whose qualifications are in other respects satisfactory.

5. To the wives of labourers, thus sent out, the Company offers a free passage with their husbands.

6. To single women a free passage will be granted, provided they go out under the protection of their parents, or near relatives, or under actual engagement as servants to ladies going out as cabin passengers on board the same vessel. The preference will be given to those accustomed to farm and dairy-work, to sempstresses, straw-platters, and domestic servants.

7. The children of parents sent out by the Company will receive a free passage, if they are under one, or full seven years of age at the time of embarkation. For all other children three pounds each must be paid, in full, before embarkation, by the parents or friends, or by the parish.

8. Persons not strictly entitled to be conveyed out by the emigration fund, if not disqualified on account of character, will, in the discretion of the Directors, be allowed to accompany the free emigrants, on paying to the Company the sum of 18*l.* 15*s.* for every such adult person. The charges for children are as follows:—Under one year of age, no charge; one year, and under nine, one-third of the charge for adults; nine years of age, and under fourteen, one-half the charge for adults; but if the parents be of the labouring class, the children will be taken out on the terms stated in Regulation 7.

9. All Emigrants, adults as well as children, must have been vaccinated, or have had the small-pox.

10. Emigrants will be for the most part embarked at the Port of London, but the Directors will occasionally appoint other ports of embarkation, as circumstances may require.

11. The expense of reaching the port of embarkation must be borne by the Emigrants; but on the day appointed for their embarkation, they will be received, even though the departure of the ship should be delayed, and will be put to no further expense.

12. Every adult Emigrant is allowed to take half a ton weight, or twenty cubic feet, of baggage. Extra baggage is liable to charge at the ordinary rate of freight per ton.

13. The Emigrants must procure the necessary tools of their own trades; and before they will be permitted to embark, they must provide themselves with an outfit of clothing, bedding, and other necessaries, for the voyage, according to the annexed scale. The outfit may be obtained upon payment to the Company, or to the outfitter, of the prices affixed to the several articles in the List.

14. On the arrival of the Emigrants in the Colony, they will be received by an officer who will supply their immediate wants, assist them in reaching the place of their destination, be ready to advise with them in case of difficulty, and at all times to give them employment in the service of the Company, if from any cause they should be unable to obtain it elsewhere. The Emigrants will, however, be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and will make their own bargain for wages.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

*New-Zealand Company's Office,
5th December, 1839.*

FORM for Persons desirous of obtaining a Free Passage to New-Zealand, to be separated from the other side, filled up and sent (free of Expense) to the Directors of the New-Zealand Company.

The same Form will do for a Man and his Wife and their Children under Fifteen.

| | Surname. | Christian Name. | Wife's Christian Name. | In this Column write the Names of all Parties included in this Application, giving each Parent and each Child a separate line. | In this Column write each one's age at the last birth-day. | State whether Vaccinated or had the Small-Pox. |
|---|----------|-----------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Name of Applicant | | | | | | |
| Trade or Calling | | | | | | |
| Place of Residence | | | | | | |
| Married or Single | | | | | | |
| Charge for the Children, by whom defrayed (see Regulation 7) | | | | | | |
| Name and Address of some late Employer, with the time the Applicant worked for him . | | | | | | |
| Name and Address of the Clergyman, or Minister, of whose Church the Applicant is a Member | | | | | | |
| Name and Address of a Physician, or Surgeon, to whom the Applicant's state of Health is known | | | | | | |

SCALE OF EMIGRANTS' OUTFIT.

The Articles may be obtained by payment of the under-mentioned Prices, at the Company's Office (Emigration Department), or of Messrs. Dixon and Co., No. 12, Fenchurch-street, London.

N.B. No other mattresses, or bedding, will be allowed to be shipped, except such as have been approved by the Company, as understated.

FOR EACH ADULT MALE.

| | s. | d. | |
|---|----|----|-----------|
| 2 fustian jackets, lined, at | 5 | 6 | each. |
| 2 pair ditto trowsers, at 4s. 3d. Lined, at | 5 | 3 | " |
| 2 ditto duck ditto, at | 2 | 3 | " |
| 2 round frocks, at | 2 | 5 | " |
| 12 cotton shirts, at | 2 | 0 | " |
| 6 pairs of worsted stockings, at | 1 | 6 | per pair. |
| 2 Scottish caps, at | 0 | 11 | each. |
| 6 handkerchiefs, at | 0 | 8 | " |
| 6 coarse towels, at | 0 | 7 | " |
| 1 pair boots, with hobnails, &c., at | 7 | 6 | per pair. |
| 1 pair shoes, at 4s. 3d. and 5 | 3 | | " |
| 4 lbs. soap, at | 0 | 8 | per lb. |
| 1 pair blankets, at | 12 | 0 | per pair. |
| 2 pairs sheets, at | 5 | 6 | " |
| 1 coverlet, at | 3 | 0 | each. |

FOR EACH ADULT FEMALE.

| | | | |
|---|---|----|-----------|
| 2 gowns, or 18 yards printed cotton, at | 0 | 5½ | per yard. |
| 2 petticoats, or 6 yards of calico, at | 0 | 5½ | " |
| 2 ditto flannel, or 6 yards flannel, at | 1 | 2 | " |
| 12 shifts, or 30 yards long cloth, at | 0 | 6 | " |
| 6 caps, or 3 yards muslin, at | 1 | 0 | " |
| 6 handkerchiefs, at | 0 | 8 | each. |
| 6 aprons, or 6 yards check, at | 0 | 8 | per yard. |
| 6 neckerchiefs, at | 0 | 8 | each. |
| 6 towels, at | 0 | 7 | " |
| 1 pair stays, at | 3 | 6 | " |
| 6 pairs black worsted stockings, at | 1 | 2 | " |
| 2 pairs shoes, at | 3 | 6 | " |
| 1 bonnet, at | 2 | 0 | " |
| Needles, pins, buttons, thread, tape, &c., an assortment of | 2 | 0 | " |
| 4 lbs. marine soap, at | 0 | 8 | per lb. |
| 2 lbs. starch | 0 | 8 | " |

| | | | |
|--|----|----|----|
| One mattress and bolster for each couple, of coloured wool | £. | s. | d. |
| Knife and fork, plate, spoon, drinking mug, &c., say | 0 | 3 | 0 |

Children must be provided with a proportionate outfit, including mattress, &c., which may be had upon payment of the undermentioned sum for each child, viz. :—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| One year of age, and under nine | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nine years of age, and under fourteen | 1 | 10 | 0 |

No. IX.

DIETARY OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS; the Passengers to be in Messes
of Six or more, according to the following Scale for one Adult.

| DAYS. | Biscuit. | Beef. | Pork. | Preserved Meat. | Flour. | Raisins. | Suet. | Pear. | Rice. | Potatoes. | Tea. | Coffee. | Sugar. | Butter. | Pickled Cabbage. | Salt. | Mustard. | Water. |
|------------|----------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| Sunday . | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Monday . | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Tuesday . | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Wednesday | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Thursday . | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Friday . | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Saturday . | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

No. X.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Treasury Minute, dated 19th July, 1839, sanctioning an Advance from the Revenues of New South Wales, on account of the Expenses of the Officer about to proceed to New-Zealand as Consul, &c. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 29th July, 1839.

READ letter from Mr. Stephen, dated 4th instant transmitting, by direction of the Marquis of Normanby, for the consideration of this board, with reference to a communication from his lordship's department of the 13th ultimo, on the subject of the establishment of some British authority in New-Zealand, a letter from Captain Hobson of the Royal Navy, who is about to proceed to New-Zealand as her Majesty's consul, and as eventual lieutenant-governor of such territory as may be ceded to her Majesty in the New-Zealand islands, with an estimate of certain expenses it will be necessary to incur in respect of this mission, for his passage to those islands, construction of a residence, presents to native chiefs, and other incidental charges.

[My lords have again before them the letter from Mr. Stephen, of the 13th ultimo, adverting to the circumstances which had appeared to the Marquis of Normanby and to Viscount Palmerston to force upon her Majesty's government the adoption of measures for establishing some British authority in New-Zealand for the government of the Queen's subjects resident in, or resorting to, those islands; and, with that view, proposing that a British consul should forthwith be dispatched to New-Zealand; and that, upon cession being obtained from the native chiefs of the sovereignty of such territories therein as may be possessed by British subjects, those territories should be added to the colony of New South Wales as a dependency of that government; and likewise proposing that the officer about to proceed to New-Zealand as consul should be appointed lieutenant-governor of this dependency; and that the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for his passage, and for the purchase of articles which will be required for

his immediate use in the public service, or for presents to the native chiefs, should be defrayed by advances from the funds of the government of New South Wales, to be hereafter repaid from such revenue as may be raised within the ceded territory by virtue of ordinances to be issued for the purpose by the governor and council of New South Wales, from which revenue also all other expenses relating to the government of this dependency are to be provided for.

My lords also refer to the opinion of her Majesty's law officers, that any territory in New-Zealand, of which the sovereignty may be acquired by the British crown, may lawfully be annexed to the colony of New South Wales, and that the legislative authority of New South Wales, created by the Act of 9 Geo. IV. c. 83, may then be exercised over British subjects inhabiting that territory; and my lords likewise refer to the provision made in the estimate for consular services, now before the House of Commons, for the salary of a consul at New-Zealand.

My lords also read their minute of the 21st ultimo, expressing their concurrence in opinion with her Majesty's Secretary of State as to the necessity of establishing some competent control over British subjects in the New-Zealand islands, and further stating that this board would be prepared, upon the contemplated cession in sovereignty to the British crown of territories within those islands which have been or may be acquired by her Majesty's subjects, under grants from the different chiefs being obtained, to concur in the proposed arrangements for the government of the ceded territory, and for raising a revenue to defray the expense of the establishment it would be necessary to maintain for this purpose.

Write to Mr. Stephen, and, in reply to his further communication of the 4th instant now before this board, request he will signify to the Marquis of Normanby my lords' sanction for the advance by the agent-general for New South Wales, from funds appertaining to the government of that colony, of the amount required to defray the expenses of the officer proceeding to New-Zealand, as specified in the estimate furnished by Captain Hobson, and submitted to my lords in Mr. Stephen's letter, with the understanding

that such advance is to be repaid from the revenues of the territory it is proposed to annex to that government. But Mr. Stephen will at the same time state to the Marquis of Normanby, that as the proceedings about to be adopted in regard to New-Zealand, in the event of failure of the anticipated cession of sovereignty and of the contemplated revenue, may involve further expenditure from the funds of this country beyond the salary of the consul already included in the estimate for consular services for the current year, my lords have considered it necessary that the arrangement should be brought under the cognizance of Parliament; and they have therefore directed that a copy of their minute, giving the sanction now notified to Lord Normanby, shall be laid before the House of Commons.

No. XI.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE
TO CAPTAIN HOBSON, REGARDING LAND
IN NEW-ZEALAND.

Extract from a Despatch from the Marquis of Normanby to Captain Hobson, R.N., dated Downing Street, 14th of August, 1839.

“It is not, however, to the mere recognition of the sovereign authority of the Queen that your endeavours are to be confined or your negotiations directed. It is further necessary that the chiefs should be induced, if possible, to contract with you, as representing her Majesty, that henceforward no lands shall be ceded either gratuitously or otherwise except to the Crown of Great Britain. Contemplating the future growth and extension of a British colony in New-Zealand, it is an object of the first importance that the alienation of the unsettled lands within its limits should be conducted from its commencement upon that system of sale of which experience has proved the wisdom, and the disregard of which has been so fatal to the prosperity of other

British settlements. With a view to those interests, it is obviously the same thing whether large tracts of land be acquired by the mere gift of the Government, or by purchases effected on nominal considerations from the aborigines. On either supposition, the land must be wasted, the introduction of emigrants delayed or prevented, and the country parcelled out amongst large land-holders, whose possessions must long remain an unprofitable, or rather a pernicious, waste. Indeed, in the comparison of the two methods of acquiring land gratuitously, that of grants from the Crown, mischievous as it is, would be the less inconvenient, as such grants must be made with at least some kind of system, with some degree of responsibility, subject to some conditions, and recorded for general information. But in the case of purchases from the natives, even these securities against abuse must be omitted, and none could be substituted for them. You will therefore, immediately on your arrival, announce by a proclamation addressed to all the Queen's subjects in New-Zealand, that her Majesty will not acknowledge as valid any title to land which either has been or shall hereafter be acquired in that country, which is not either derived from or confirmed by a grant to be made in her Majesty's name and on her behalf.

"You will, however, at the same time take care to dispel any apprehensions which may be created in the minds of the settlers, that it is intended to dispossess the owners of any property which has been acquired on equitable conditions, and which is not upon a scale which must be prejudicial to the latent interests of the community.

"Extensive acquisitions of such lands have undoubtedly been already obtained; and it is probable that before your arrival a great addition will have been made to them. The embarrassments occasioned by such claims will demand your earliest and most careful attention.

"I shall in the sequel explain the relation in which the proposed colony will stand to the government of New South Wales. From that relation I propose to derive the resources necessary for encountering the difficulty I have mentioned. The Governor of the colony will, with the advice of the Legislative Council, be instructed to appoint

a Legislative Commission, to investigate and ascertain what are the lands in New-Zealand held by British subjects under grants from the natives, how far such grants were lawfully acquired and ought to be respected, and what may have been the price or other valuable consideration, given for them. The Commissioners will make their report to the Governor; and it will then be decided by him how far the claimants, or any of them, may be entitled to confirmatory grants from the Crown, and on what conditions such confirmation ought to be made.

“The propriety of immediately subjecting to a small annual tax all uncleared lands within the British settlements in New-Zealand will also engage the immediate attention of the Governor and Council of New South Wales. The forfeiture of all lands in respect of which the tax shall remain for a certain period in arrear, would probably before long restore to the demesne of the Crown so much of the waste land as may be held unprofitably to themselves and to the public by the actual claimants.

“Having by these methods obviated the dangers of the acquisition of large tracts of country by mere land-jobbers, it will be your duty to obtain, by fair and equal contracts with the natives, the cession to the Crown of such waste lands as may be progressively required for the occupation of settlers resorting to New-Zealand. All such contracts should be made by yourself, through the intervention of an officer expressly appointed to watch over the interests of the aborigines as their protector. The resales of the first purchases that may be made will provide the funds necessary for future acquisition, and beyond the original investment of a comparatively small sum of money, no other resource will be necessary for this purpose. I thus assume that the price to be paid to the natives by the local government will bear an exceedingly small proportion to the price for which the same lands will be resold by the Government to the settlers. Nor is there any real injustice in this inequality. To the natives or their chiefs much of the land of the country is of no actual use, and in their hands it possesses scarcely any exchangeable value: much of it must remain useless even in the hands of the British Government

also; but its value in exchange will be first created, and then progressively increased by the introduction of capital and of settlers from this country. In the benefits of that increase the natives themselves will gradually participate.

“All dealings with the aborigines for their lands must be conducted on the same principles of sincerity, justice, and good faith, as must govern your transactions with them for the recognition of her Majesty's sovereignty in the islands. Nor is this all: they must not be permitted to enter into any contracts in which they might be the ignorant and unintentional authors of injuries to themselves; you will not, for example, purchase from them any territory the retention of which by them would be essential or highly conducive to their own comfort, safety, or subsistence. The acquisition of land by the Crown for the future settlement of British subjects, must be confined to such districts as the natives can alienate without distress or serious inconvenience to themselves. To secure the observance of this rule, will be one of the first duties of their official Protector.”

This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred
by retaining it beyond the specified
time.

Please return promptly.

DUE SEP 6 1923

DUE SEP 11 1923

~~479241~~ JUN 12 1934
479241 1975
MAR 1 6 75 H
MAR 6

Oc 4408.39.7

Information relative to New Zealand

Widener Library

006868622



3 2044 082 375 171